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ATLANTIC EDITION

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RUSSIA RISING OUT OF DEPTHS WITH NEW VIGOR

Trade in Moscow Brisk, and
Prosperity of City Is
Evident

PROPAGANDA ACTIVE FOR COMMUNIST PARTY

90 Kopeks Shown to Have in
1926 Purchasing Power of
50,000,000 Rubles in 1920

The following article is by Dr. Jerome Davis of Yale University divinity school. He was one of a group of American citizens who, after a month's study of social, political, and industrial conditions in Russia, recently expressed their conviction that the Government of the United States should convey to the present Russian Government an expression of its willingness to enter into conferences immediately, looking toward recognition of Soviet Russia.

By DR. JEROME DAVIS
In 1918 I watched Russia hurl its thousands of soldiers against a retreating Austrian army, and its war-torn world sprawl. In 1927 and 1928 I watched the break-up of that same army by a more dynamic and powerful force—the power of revolutionary ideas. In 1921 I came back to watch Russia in what was perhaps its darkest moment; it had been exhausted by the colossal efforts of a World War, rent asunder by an epoch-making revolution culminating in a terrific struggle against a combination of the armies of the world, and at length it found itself face to face with one of the worst famines in its history. Those days were dark indeed for Soviet Russia; many of its glowing dreams seemed to be going to pieces.

In 1921 the people were starving, food was prohibitive in price; even running water at my government hotel in Moscow was only furnished for a few hours each morning and night, and I shared my room with the rats. Today food is fully as abundant and actually less expensive than in America. Bread can be bought for as low as 10 cents a loaf, strawberries for 15 cents a quart, while butter, bread and milk are all cheaper than with us. My noonday three-course dinner consisting of Russian soup—almost a repast in itself—roast beef with fried potatoes, and finally ice cream or fruit, costs only 55 cents at the government restaurant, and I paid 25 per cent higher than the ordinary workers; furthermore no tips were expected.

Trade in Full Swing
In Moscow trade of all sorts seems to be in full swing, although prices for manufactured articles are still high in comparison with food products, thus making it difficult for the peasant. Automobiles, while not plentiful as in the average city, are to be seen at every turn. The taxis and the autobuses are something else again. Bread with fried potatoes, and finally ice cream or fruit, costs only 55 cents at the government restaurant, and I paid 25 per cent higher than the ordinary workers; furthermore no tips were expected.

GENEVA DRAWS UP
MODEL STATEMENT
FOR ARMS BUDGET

Disarmament Delegates Seek to Make Expenditure a Test of Military Strength

By Special Cable
SOFIA, Sept. 30.—The Sofia dailies for several days have been publishing long extracts from Vienna, Belgrade, Prague and Berlin papers describing the very friendly meetings which have taken place in Geneva between Dr. Momello, Ninchitch and M. Bourouf, Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria respectively, for the purpose of establishing more cordial relations between the Balkan countries.

Most of the papers here express hearty approval of this appearance of a friendly accord in the Balkans. For example, the Mir, one of the leading government papers and the organ of the Foreign Minister says, in a leading article written by the leader of the government party: "It appears, if we may believe the foreign newspapers, that we are about to come to an agreement with our neighbor Jugoslavia on many important questions.

Suspicions Must Cease"

We rejoice in this new spirit, for we are convinced that the vital interests of both sides require concord and mutual confidence so as to develop our resources and to be relieved of the daily necessity of protecting ourselves from each other. We must no longer be sworn enemies, waiting to throw ourselves at each other's throats.

"Eight years have past since the war ended, but we still suspect and accuse each other. If two refugees return from Bulgaria into Serbia and commit an outrage, the Sofia Government is considered responsible. If two brigands pass from Serbia into Bulgaria, the Jugoslav border guards are accused of aiding them. These suspicions must cease and we must realize that the Balkans are large enough to contain two friendly Slavic nations. We are the sad past can be repaired and that in the future we shall be able to establish brotherly relations favorable to economic development.

Kinder Attitude"

"We must conclude a customs agreement and join up our railroads and highways, so that the Adriatic may be connected with the Black Sea. We must simplify our passport systems, study each other's language in our schools, and reduce our telephone, telephone and postal fees. Inspired by a warm, fraternal feeling, we rejoice at everything which strengthens brotherly relations and mutual confidence.

"We have reason to believe that in Jugoslavia also they are beginning to look at things differently—the bitter feelings caused by a painful past are giving way to a kinder attitude. This will bring real peace to the Balkans and facilitate the economic development of both nations."

TINY TELEPHONE HELPS TO RESCUE MINERS

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30 (AP)—Designed to afford communication with the 45 entombed miners who were brought to safety yesterday night, the Oliver Mining Company possesses what is believed to be the smallest telephone in the world.

But since there are certain countries in central and northern Europe which have the same military system and much the same wage levels and costs of material, this method of comparing armaments' expenditure would, it is maintained, lead to useful results. Why should not these countries, it is argued, reveal their military expenditure according to this plan and adopt it as one of the standards of comparison for the reduction of their armaments, which would thus be made the subject of regional agreements?

The discussion of the military experts dealing with this matter and the mixed commission will proceed simultaneously, the reports of both committees to be finally made to the preparatory disarmament committee.

The news told in Pictures.
The Sunday Times.
Feature Stories.
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog.
Radio.
Autobiography, Art, Theaters, Musical Events.
The Home Forum.
"Awakes thou that sleepest?"
Our People's Page.
Education.
In the Shop Lanes.
What They Are Saying.
Letters to the Editor.
"Ask the Librarian".
The Week in London.

Aid of Congress to Dry Law Wins W. C. T. U. Approval

Convention Confident Added Strength Will Be Given Enforcement Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 30.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not raise its voice in the public chorus of criticism against Congress, but instead will ask with faith that the seventh session renew the appropriations for prohibition enforcement, and pass laws to strengthen the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The fifty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. has endorsed the Gil-Graham bill intended to aid prohibition officials in elimination of the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating liquors and the Stalker bill, which makes possible a commercial violations of the law.

It also has endorsed the Crampton bill, which provides for reorganization of the Prohibition Unit and the Customs Service and the placing of prohibition agents under civil service, another Crampton bill which also calls for the putting of prohibition agents under civil service, the Hudson-Jones bill to establish a United States border patrol and a bill calling for the deportation of aliens convicted of violating the prohibition law.

Wide Program Endorsed

Going ahead from prohibition the organization will lend its Washington headquarters staff to the effort to obtain adequate appropriations for the children's bureau, the women's bureau, the home economics bureau, and the junior division of the United States employment service, and to obtain laws for the protection of the Indians from the use of the drug peyote, a Federal Department of Education, increase in the number of army and navy chaplains, an improved industrial program for federal prisoners, federal regulation of the standards of motion pictures, and state and local laws for the enforcement of prohibition, abolition of child labor, acceptance and enforcement of the Maternity and Infancy Act, the protection of wage-earning women, and the removal of legal discriminations against men.

The organization will oppose the so-called blanket bill proposed by the National Woman's Party to establish the legal equality of men and women.

Endorsement of the legislative program followed the report of Mrs. Anna Lowe Yost, director of legislation, who declared that the primary elections indicate the continuance of an overwhelming dry majority in the seventeenth session of Congress, and



MRS. SARA HOGE
Elected Recording Secretary of National
W. C. T. U.

BALKAN ACCORD PLEASES SOFIA

Press Hearty in Its Approval of Friendly Relations Established at Geneva

By Special Cable

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FLORIDA TOMATO BASES FARMER'S PLAN TO RECOUP

Redlands District Expects \$12,000,000 Yield From October Planting

By Staff Correspondent

HOMESTEAD, Fla., Sept. 30.—A tomato crop that in normal years has a value of \$12,000,000 and which has yet to be planted is the great boon of reconstruction that will succeed the 10-mile square agricultural area, known as the Redlands, south of Miami. This district, the second largest citrus growing area in the State, lost its entire growth of ripening fruit in the recent hurricane. The structural loss was slight.

Old-timers among the farmers are certain that a good tomato crop is in prospect. "A big storm always clears the air," they say. "This one we just had should fix the climate for a couple of years."

The prospect of a large and a relatively dry major crop does not minimize the loss of the citrus fruits crop. The farmers in this area were greatly in need of the \$6,000,000 that they would have received for the golden fruit ripening in their groves until the wind blew and the waters rose. They needed the money because of losses most of them incurred in real estate speculation last year in the Miami section.

Funds Needed for Replanting

The need here is considerable but not overwhelming. Funds are necessary to replant the 75 per cent of fruit trees that were uprooted. The planting and raising of tomatoes, costing around \$140 an acre must be met. Many will be able to obtain funds. Others will have to be helped. To this work the Red Cross has already appropriated \$25,000, principally to replant trees. Ninety-five per cent of these can be saved if they are given early attention. County agricultural agents and federal horticulturists are already at work in the district extending valuable aid.

Much of this work has already been done, particularly on the larger farms where labor was more available. The problem of help is of major importance. The realty boom and construction demands drained much of the farm help to the cities.

To extend the necessary credit for the tomato growing which begins within a few weeks various agencies are at work. The American Fruit Growers' Association in conjunction with crop insurance companies has announced that they will extend a \$100 an acre credit for the tomato crop. With these facilities these "Florida crackers" as they drawlingly describe themselves are sure they will "pull through."

Haze Weathered Storms Before

"Why, we have had storms and floods down here before and we always came out all right," A. L. Chandler, Silver Palm, smilingly said.

"I've seen things wiped out before. But they always start up again. This storm will be the making of this country. It will teach us the same lesson it ought to teach those city folks. We should learn that you can't stick a tree on the top of the ground and expect it to stand in a storm. Neither can you put up a clap-board house and expect it to hold out against a good wind."

"I have 1600 trees. Seventy-five per cent were blown down with the result that my grapefruit, lemon and orange crop of close to \$10,000 was all wiped out. But I'm not complaining much. We have most of the trees up again and many are already putting out new foliage. I'm going right ahead now with planting my tomatoes, and I guess we will come out all right."

The storm, with its crop loss, is a setback. But not that. A hard blow, but not irreparable. And these folk have a way of smiling and drawing a line of courage and faith in the land that is as reassuring and heartening as the warm sun and the rich red soil from which they draw their wealth.

This agricultural area is known as the Redlands. It has a red mud soil overlying a coral limestone. The Redlands is a considerable citrus fruit-bearing region, but not the most important in the State. That is to the north, in the Indian River country. It is the largest tomato-growing district. Tomatoes are planted in late October in the Everglades, which are marsh meadows, under water from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

NEW TELEPHONE APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL \$3,252,096

Bring Year's Plant Expenditures for New England to \$28,402,877

By Frederic William Wile

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—"Coolidge Needs Ernst." That is the legend that adorns the hoardings of Louisville, the telegraph poles and the barn doors of the rural counties, the fences that hedge the plantations, and the palings that inclose the mountain collieries of old Kentucky. The reverb happens to be the disconcerting fact. It is Ernst, that Senator Coolidge needs.

This does not mean that the Republicans have given up hope of re-electing Richard T. Prentiss Ernst to the Senate. It merely denotes that they are aware that Representative Alben W. Barkley of Paducah, Mr. Ernst's Democratic opponent, is giving the G. O. P. the stiffest kind of a race. It indicates that the Republicans know the issue is in doubt. It discloses that in Kentucky, as in Ohio, and nearly everywhere else, they have decided to use the party's chief argument, "Loyalty to Coolidge."

Senator Ernst formally launched his campaign for re-election in eastern Kentucky on Wednesday. Strengthening his cause were his colleagues, Senator Frederic M. Sackett and Senator Lawrence C. Phibbs of Colorado, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, fresh from a conference at the White House.

Need of Langley District

In other parts of Massachusetts the company plans to spend \$96,527 for routine work, \$35,614 for additional underground and aerial cables connecting with the Indian Orchard central office in Springfield, \$25,023 for additional underground and aerial cables in North Adams, \$19,682 for additional equipment in the River, Walnut and Toll central offices in Springfield, \$7,729 for additional equipment in the Worcester central offices, \$15,193 for a joint ownership of the power line between Worcester and Paxton, \$8,760 for toll underground and aerial cables between Kingston and Plymouth, \$44,401 for new central office equipment in Stoughton, \$15,193 for aerial cables and loading between Haverhill and Newburyport, \$9,399 for loading coils on the Boston-Portland cable, \$53,357 for toll underground and aerial cables between Topsfield and Danvers, and \$5200 for underground and aerial cables in Westboro.

In Maine the authorizations include \$134,604 for routine work, \$4237 for aerial cables in Kennebunk, \$4619 for underground and aerial cables and poles at Old Orchard, and \$4587 additional to a previous authorization for power equipment in Portland.

Funds for New Hampshire

In New Hampshire the company plans to spend \$96,354 for routine work, \$11,638 to replace toll poles in various places, \$4544 additional to a previous authorization for power equipment in the Nashua central office, and \$5413 to replace toll poles between Rochester, Concord and Lebanon.

Authorizations for Vermont include \$64,207 for routine work, \$5186 for additional equipment on the Brattleboro central office switchboard, and \$4439 additional to a previous authorization for underground and aerial cables at Middlebury.

The company plans to spend in Rhode Island \$278,558 for routine work and \$39,043 for underground and aerial cables in Centredale.

ERYTHREA GOVERNOR MAKES PACT WITH SANA

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 30.—Information has been received here that the Governor of the Italian colony of Erythrea has recently concluded an economic agreement with the Imam Yaya of Sana in Arabia.

The Italian mission visited him a few weeks ago, giving him many presents, including a motorcar and an airplane. The Governor of Erythrea has now arrived in Rome to submit for the approval of the Government the said treaty, which provides for the supply of important material to the Imam Yaya.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

GENERAL CONDYLIS REMAINS PRIME MINISTER OF GREECE

Royalists

WET PENALTIES GROW SEVERER

Enforcement Unit Pleased
at Tendency of Courts
Away From Fines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The increasing length and number of jail and prison sentences imposed by federal judges for violation of the prohibition law indicates marked progress in enforcement during the past year, according to an analysis of preliminary figures by the Department of Justice.

It is apparent by reports from various judicial districts that federal courts are far less lenient with prohibition offenders than in former years. More than 44,000 convictions were reported under the National Prohibition Act during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926; the largest number of convictions for any one year since the federal prohibition law went into effect. The number of acquittals was 520 less than during the preceding year.

"Another indication of progress in law enforcement is the increase in length of jail and prison sentences, it was stated by the department. "The average sentence during the year was five days longer than in the preceding year." The aggregate jail and prison sentences given by federal judges out of the 44,000 convictions was 5566 days. This is almost 1100 years more of sentences imposed than in the preceding year.

Fines for national prohibition law violations totaled \$7,336,595. The fact that the average fine, \$166, was somewhat less than the year before is accepted by prohibition officials as indicating that the tendency is toward prison sentences rather than fines.

Plans for a regularization of certain districts, and for appropriations for enforcement during the coming year were discussed by Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It was stated that \$13,000,000 will be asked of Congress for the work of the administrators and their assistants in the 24 regional districts, and about \$17,000,000 for the work of the coast guard, customs service, and other agencies.

Mr. Andrews contemplates several important changes in his field organization. It was stated at the Treasury, as a result of the reports on conditions in the various states submitted to him at the recent conference of the district administrators, that the entire prohibition situation was thoroughly overhauled.

The territory along the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Virginia is the most troublesome in the country, according to the reports, and Mr. Andrews is concentrating his best efforts on clearing up the situation in the openly "wet" districts.

Mr. Andrews is also giving much attention to the plan for a system of five or six zones, each comprising several districts, and headed by a supervisor who would keep headquarters in close touch with the activities of the 24 administrators.

The agreement which Mr. Andrews hopes to reach with Canadian officials at a series of conferences in October will be a most important development in the campaign to shut off smuggled liquor, Treasury officials believe.

ERNST FACES KEEN CONTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

idge needs Ernst" slogan into a slogan of their own: "Coolidge needs Ernst." Ernst needs Mrs. Langley, and Langley needs parole. But Kentucky needs Barkley!"

Senator Ernst is using undoubtedly strong material in his own behalf in identifying himself horse, foot, and dragon with the Coolidge administration. The President is pretty firmly entrenched in the State of Clay, Crittenden, Carlisle, Breckinridge, Ollie James and Mars Henry Waterson.

Kentucky Republicans now that they control Louisville and Jefferson County and have two United States Senators for the first time in history, speak of the State as having become pretty solid Republican territory, though it has an incorrigible habit of remaining Democratic in Presidential years.

Closed Vote Expected

The G. O. P. has a smooth working organization in every precinct, and believes the party cannot be undermined this year. Yet there's a disturbing tradition that Kentucky has hardly ever re-elected a Republican United States Senator. If Mr. Ernst obtains a second term, he will be a record-breaker.

None of his supporters expect him to win, if at all, except by a close vote. The total off-year poll will not exceed 600,000. If Mr. Ernst can win through by anything from 10,000 to 15,000, Republican leaders will consider it a tremendous victory. The

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual reception to students in the graduate school of business administration, Harvard, Livingstone, Harvard Union, 8. Harvard supper and entertainment, Boston Common Rotunda, Boston, Boston Repertory Theater Building, Concert, Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch lobby, 415; new menu, dinner, \$4.50.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tour, Museum of Art, 11. Frank Benson's water colors, Fogg Museum, Harvard, 8 to 4.

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- (1) Who was the first English poet? —Editorial Page
- (2) What are the essentials of a perfect hog call? —News Section
- (3) What record will be broken in the baseball World Series? —Sports Page
- (4) What should be the background for Bible study? —The Home Forum
- (5) Would it pay to spend \$1,000,000,000 to enforce prohibition? —Editorial Page
- (6) What traffic rules do bees observe in the hive? —Science Section

These Questions Were Answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

FLORIDA TOMATO TO HELP FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

late April to early October. By the middle of October they dry out, and tomatoes are planted. Should frost or cold destroy the crop, it is replaced, and grows until the spring wet season recurs.

The Redland section runs east and west nine miles, from Biscayne Bay to the Everglades, and north and south 16 miles from Gould, 15 miles south of Miami, to Homestead, "the last United States town on the mainland."

Only a few of the lightly built houses and some of the larger trees were destroyed. The demand for citrus fruit was so great in recent years, farmers say, that they started their new stock by "budding" on lemon roots. Lemon roots produce large "tops," with a considerable foliage and resulting greater fruit yield, but less root strength.

Trees "budded" on grapefruit roots have smaller "tops," less foliage and fewer fruit. But only rarely was a grapefruit rooted tree uprooted. That is true also where holes were dynamited in the coral rock base and the trees planted therein. Farmers predict that planting hereafter will be on the firmer grapefruit roots or by budding.

Democrats concede that it is not easy to refute this reasoning, although Mr. Barkley is arguing in that direction before big audiences all over the State, and he says, evoking hearty responses. He assails Republican prosperity as a myth, because the farmers have no share in it. He is beating the Coolidge Administration for coddling "the protected manufacturing East," and ignoring "the unthriving agricultural West."

He is answer Republican economy claims by asserting that even the running expenses of the White House under Mr. Coolidge is vastly heavier than under any preceding President. Mr. Barkley also is attempting to show that the civil service pay roll in volume and number of personnel is larger and costlier than at any time in the Nation's history.

Issues of the Democrats

It is at Senator Ernst's career in Congress that Mr. Barkley and Democrats generally are turning their heaviest attack, chiefly his "Newberry record." The Democrat, bringing this to date, charges Mr. Ernst with indifference to the Pennsylvania and Illinois primary fund investigations.

Mr. Barkley is digging up the Congressional Record to show that Senator Ernst opposed Senate investigation of the Pennsylvania and Illinois affairs, and by his vote against the resolution calling for the inquiry, "condoned" excessive expenditure of primary funds.

To an outsider it seems strange beyond belief that in Kentucky of all states the prohibition issue is virtually non-existent in the 1926 campaign. Representative Barkley is bone-dry and long has been one of the pillars of Wayne B. Wheeler's church. But an Senator Ernst is a dry, too, there is no liquor issue between the Senatorial rivals.

Senator Ernst's undoubted support by big business, or the classes that the Democrats call "the interests" is offset to a certain extent by Mr. Barkley's strong hold with organized labor. As the author of the Barkley-Howell Railroad Labor Bill, which forms the basis of the rail labor act now in force, the Paducah Representative enjoys high favor with transportation workers.

Only so much is certain about Kentucky this year—it is a doubtful state with a capital D. Apathy is the enemy common to both parties. In the decisive Tenth and Eleventh Districts, with their mountain fastnesses, precincts 10 or 12 miles long, the people, as feared by the Republicans, for any reason, they cannot get out the vote. In the hills and valleys of those constituencies, Richard Pretlow Ernst's fate on Nov. 2 will be mainly determined.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Little by little the question of the future regime threatens to become paramount in the Greek political situation. How far the country itself is interested in the Republican versus Royalist controversy must remain a matter of opinion. Probably nine-tenths of the population merely desire the cessation of the constant upheavals to which they have been subject since 1922. But in Athens the Royalists are taking so seriously that it has almost displaced the other issues.

No other interpretation can be placed on the result of Mr. Demerdi's intervention at Tuesday's conference. Mr. Demerdi, who is a very moderate Royalist, exploded something in the nature of a bombshell when he stated that the ostensible purposes for which the conference

was summoned was a secondary question to the régime. He urged that all the Royalist parties should declare that if they gained a majority, they would effect no change in the Constitution without an arrangement with the Republican parties. What is more significant is that several Republican leaders supported the suggestion. It may be that these were merely attempts to stave off an anticipated blow by Mr. Tsaldaris, leader of the popular Royalists, failing to commit himself. But granted the impossibility of appraising the actual strength of the movement, the fact remains that the tactics of the Royalist leaders succeeded in creating the widespread notion that monarchical sentiment is rising—at any rate in Athens.

Meantime the President's request to General Condylis to remain in office during the elections presumably implies the adoption of proportional representation. The President has now announced that any members of his Cabinet wishing to pose as candidates must resign. The elections have now been postponed to Nov. 7.

Official Temperatures
(S.M. Standard Time, 75th meridian)
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly with
light rain Saturday morning and
Saturday afternoon; moderate winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy to
overcast Saturday and Sunday; Saturday's
moderate northwest wind shifting
to northeast and east winds.

New England: Cloudy and
continued cool, possibly light frost in
Maine tonight; Friday increasing clouds,
probably showers Friday afternoon;
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tonight and Friday, possibly with
light rain Saturday morning and
Saturday afternoon; moderate winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy to
overcast Saturday and Sunday; Saturday's
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ANGLO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS OPEN IN LEGHORN

Sir Austen Chamberlain Meets Benito Mussolini, at Latter's Invitation

By Wireless

ROME, Sept. 30.—The meeting between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Benito Mussolini took place this morning at Leghorn aboard the yacht Giuliana belonging to the Italian navy. Until last night the greatest secrecy was maintained about the place where Signor Mussolini would confer with the British Foreign Minister, but the arrival of the yacht Dolphin, on which Sir Austen was cruising in the Mediterranean, at Leghorn, was confirmation that the town was selected for this important exchange of views between the Italian and British statesmen.

Signor Mussolini left Rome last night and was accompanied by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Grandi, and two high officials of the Foreign Office. On his departure the name of the train the Premier arrived at Leghorn this morning, immediately going aboard the Giuliana, which the Italians captured from the Turks during the Italo-Turkish War of 1911.

The European Situation

The Italian press gives the greatest importance to the meeting, comparing it with that at Thoiry. Besides discussing problems affecting directly Anglo-Italian interests, such as Tangier and Abyssinia, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries are expected to review the European situation after the changes due to the Franco-German rapprochement.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Contrary to reports from Rome, it was Benito Mussolini who invited Sir Austen Chamberlain, not Sir Austen invited Signor Mussolini, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in connection with the meeting between these two statesmen, which was scheduled for today. It is pointed out, moreover, that Sir Austen is on holiday, has none of his technical advisers with him, and has had no opportunity of consulting the Cabinet, so that it will be impossible for him to commit Great Britain in any way during the conversations. The discussions, therefore, are bound to be confined to generalities.

Informed opinion here is inclined to accept the idea that Signor Mussolini will broach the scheme for an Anglo-Italian amity pact. The British policy since the war has been based on the assumption that the League Covenant supplies all that is needed in this connection, and no enthusiasm is shown for making an exception in the case of Italy.

But Signor Mussolini is, nevertheless, credited with the intention of trying to find out Sir Austen's reaction to the pourparlers now going on for a Franco-German rapprochement, for if these pourparlers resulted in an actual treaty of alliance from which Italy was excluded, the latter country would naturally seek to enter a similar alliance with some other power, and the only two available are Britain and Russia.

Activities on Red Sea

Moreover, would France then continue to oppose union of Germany and Austria? The Franco-German alliance, however, is still nebulous in the extreme, and there are several subjects under discussion in which Britain and Italy have far more immediate interest than, for instance, the Italian activities on the Red Sea where, it is reported, Italy has just entered into a treaty with Imam Yahia, ruler of Yemen, the most fertile part of Asiria. Italy already controls a large part of the African Red Sea coast, and it is extremely close relations with the Emir of Asir, on the Arabian littoral.

Unless Sir Austen is satisfied that Italian aspirations in this part of the world will not endanger the British communications with the East, Signor Mussolini will be unable to count on British support for Italy's claims to participate in the management of the international zone of Tangier, though Britain has already intimated its readiness to give general support to the Italian aspirations in this direction.

COAST PROVINCE HIGHWAYS

VICTORIA, B.C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia is preparing to add substantially to its

already enormous investment in roads. At the next session of the provincial Legislature, scheduled to get under way before Christmas, the Provincial Government will ask for approval of a large new loan, the proceeds of which will be devoted entirely to the building of roads. The loan will be for something over \$1,000,000 under present plans and may be increased if conditions warrant it. Part of the money will be used to complete the last link of the transprovincial highway with a new road through the Cascade Mountains in continuation of the recently built Cariboo Road.

VERA CRUZ STORM REPORT CORRECTED

Early Stories Exaggerated, Survey Shows

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 30 (AP)—Although considerable property damage was caused in the city of Vera Cruz by Tuesday's hurricane, the city is returning to normal with little to justify early reports of damage.

A correspondent for the Associated Press, who arrived on the first through train from Mexico City, found the business and residential sections presenting a normal appearance. Property losses, which may reach 200,000 or 250,000 pesos, consist of razed wooden buildings along the waterfront, including a yacht club, a group of frame houses and refreshment stands and a wrecked marine coal loading station.

Bananas and sugarcane plantations were affected over an area extending about 100 miles inland, the torrential rains beating down plants. Twenty or 30 small craft, ranging from row-boats and gasoline launches to 30-foot schooners, in Vera Cruz harbor, were beached.

BRITISH MINERS DEFER DECISION ON COAL STOPPAGE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30—The decision as to whether the miners are to accept the Government's proposals for ending the coal stoppage is now postponed for a week. The miners' delegates here today decided to refer these proposals to their district associations, to be taken up here again next Thursday. The miners' chief executive members, including Bert Smith and Arthur Cook, meanwhile left by air for Ostend to lay their case before the miners' international labor.

The miners are now claimed to be 149,000 men back in pits where coal is being raised and, taking into account the pumpers and others engaged in preventing flooding and other damage to the mines where no coal is being raised, the owners say 200,000 men are at work, being one-sixth of the total normally employed.

The Government's proposals, it will be recalled, are that the men resume work immediately upon the owners' terms and that a national arbitration tribunal be then established by law to revise the terms wherever more than seven hours constitute a day's labor.

And the Ford Came Back Minus Self-Styled Baron

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The automobile which Henry Ford presented the youth who posed as Baron G. Frederick E. von Krapf Jr., who now is in jail at Wilmington, Del., for passing worthless checks, has been delivered to the Ford agency at Denver with a bill of sale signed by the imposter.

The automobile was recovered by the local agency when the self-styled baron was arrested here. It only recently was driven to Denver to await disposition by Mr. Ford.

TID-BIT SODA SHOPS

"Luncheon Places" for All of Us Open week days 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. 19 W. 44th St., 20 W. 45th St. Inside Berkeley Building Arcade 30 East 28th Street
These Are Our Only Shops

NEW YORK

MAYOR TO STUDY SCHOOLS PLANS

Intends to "Go Into" Conventions—Will Take Active Part in Discussions

Preparatory to the actual working out of a plan for the standardization of public schoolhouse construction and the systematization of alterations and repairs, Mayor Nichols announced today that he will call a joint meeting of the Boston School Committee and the commissioners of the Schoolhouse Department at an early date.

Mayor Nichols explained that he is seeking a more complete co-operation between city departments, which he purposes to make a feature of his administration.

"I propose to sit in these joint sessions of the city departments," said the Mayor, "that I may acquaint myself at first hand with all of their major activities and help them come closer together than they ever have been."

Careful study of the schoolhouse needs of the city is to be made in accordance with the recommendations made last month by the Finance Commission which proposed that before a further construction of school buildings is authorized by the School Committee a complete survey be made of the requirements. It is proposed that the requirements for the intermediate and junior high school grade and the third year high school group be learned by the School Committee and the Schoolhouse Department before the expenditure of the \$10,000,000 construction program authorized by the Legislature has begun.

The plan further provides

that when the survey shall have shown the requirements of each group that these be established and that standard types for schoolhouse construction for each group be agreed upon.

As another instance of the effort to improve administrative unity the Mayor said that every day when he can spare an hour or two he is going through the streets of Boston with James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, checking up its activities.

"I am going over the streets with Mr. Sullivan acquainting myself with what is actually being accomplished and how the work is being done. I propose to know personally in a large way how all of the city departments to which are intrusted administrative work of consequence are performing their duties and by doing this I am learning how through closer touch with the various departments, the work of those which are more or less closely related may, through co-operation, be speeded up to the betterment of the service they must render to the people of Boston."

The Mayor said that during his drives through the city with the heads of the different departments he is giving the increasing traffic problem much study. He is confident that the stricter enforcement of the parking regulations is already productive of good, but that there are many radical changes yet necessary to be made.

CONCLAVE HEARS OBJECTS OF ROTARY

Thirty-third District Sessions Are Held at Lenox

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—More than 500 Rotarians and their wives, the largest attendance at any conclave ever conducted in the thirtieth Rotary district, opened the closing session of a three-day conclave in the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, this morning. The bylaws last meeting, in charge of the Springfield Club, marked the completion of a comprehensive program which was marked by composite addresses on the six objects of Rotary.

Donald R. Adams, immediate past president of Rotary, in discussing the sixth object of the organization—the promotion of international goodwill—declared that this was attaining such importance that it may tend to obscure the first five objects, which have to do with the conduct of Rotarians as family men, business men and citizens. He said that the sixth object can only be accomplished through the realization of the first five.

Wallace Hutton, president of the New Haven Club, presided at last night's session. Allen H. Bagg, of Pittsfield gave a talk on the international conclave to be held at Ouden, Belgium, on June 5 to 10, 1927.

A sports program of golf, tennis and horseshoe pitching filled in the morning hours yesterday. Then in two parties the Rotarians moved to the General Electric works for a demonstration of the manufacturing laboratories & a total of 1,500,000 watts was developed in the laboratory for the demonstration. All through the session motor tours through the Berkshires were arranged by the host clubs.

ADVANCED STUDENTS WILL GIVE CONCERT

With a concert by advanced students in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, the 1926-27 season of recitals at the New England Conservatory of Music will be initiated. These students will play: Morgan Reed, Klugington, Pa.; Miss Florence Owen, Newton; Miss Lucille Monaghan, Glen Falls, N. Y.; Miss Cecile Forest, East River; Miss Ruth A. Vining, Wheeling, W. Va.; Miss Rossanne McGinnies, Evansville, Ind., and Rowland Halpin, North Adams.

Harold Schwab, 22, organist of All Souls' Church, Lowell, will give a complimentary piano and organ recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 6. On his program will be two works by Conservatory composers, the Adagio from the First Sonata on No. 10 of Henry M. Dunham, and Choral, F. Dennee's Concert Suite, Op. 14.

Admissions for admittance to the junior class of the New England Conservatory will begin on Oct. 6, continuing through Oct. 12.

LICENSE PLATE BLANKS MAILED

Registration Numbers Below 10,000 May Be Renewed

Application blanks for automobile registration for 1927 are being sent out this week from the office of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles of Massachusetts, to the holders of the first 10,000 numbers on the registration list. These applications must be returned to Mr. Goodwin before Nov. 1.

Automobile owners, whose registrations bear higher numbers, may obtain their application blanks at the offices of liability insurance companies in any part of the State, beginning next Monday, or at the office of the Registrar at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Mr. Goodwin said that application blanks will be mailed to all who request them but he prefers that they be asked for personally at his office or any of the branches in the State. No plates will be mailed before Nov. 1, and application for plates may be made at the registry or at any of its branches on and after that date.

Liability insurance certificates will be attached to all applications. Because of the insurance provision, the blanks are longer than usual. On the reverse side is a blank form to be filled out by an insurance company, certifying that the applicant for registration has received either a policy, bond or binder in conformity with the compulsory insurance law.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE TO CONVENE

Program Is Announced for Annual Meeting at Lenox

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—An informal reception will mark the opening of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, at the start of its three-day session in the Hotel Aspinwall, here. Following an entertainment to be presented on the opening evening, a buffet lunch will be served. Dancing, with music by the hotel orchestra, will conclude the program of the opening day.

Allen T. Treadway, Representative in Congress, will deliver the address of welcome at the opening of the business session on Thursday. Other speakers will include David J. Walsh, former United States Senator from Massachusetts; Carl M. Spencer, president of the Home Savings Bank in Boston, and Ernest A. Hale, third vice-president of the United States League. The annual dinner will be held on Thursday evening.

The Friday session will open at 9 o'clock with a report of committee and the transaction of new business. Following the election of officers, delegates to the United States League meeting will be elected.

RUSSIANS TO ADDRESS 20TH CENTURY CLUB

"Is There Hope for Russia?" is the subject of an address which Mrs. Stephen Toumanoff, a member of the teaching staff of the Beaver Country Day School, will give before members of the Twentieth Century Club at the opening luncheon of the season in 3 Joy Street, next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Since Mrs. Toumanoff's arrival in the United States as a refugee three years ago, she has been associated with the

Station 5 on East Dedham Street Nearly Fifty Years Ago



First Row, Left to Right—Patrolmen Moses Brown, Benjamin Hunt, George Stevens, Auribus L. Austin and Stearns Barney, Sgt. Daniel H. Brigham, Patrolmen Albert Baker, John Hodges, Alfred Clatun, Norman Honey, William Copeland and Albert Buswell.

Second Row, Five Men, Left to Right—Patrolmen George Harris, James M. Day and William W. Mitchell, (Two next unidentified).

Third Row—James Murdoch, Special Officer; Capt. Martin L. White, and John Lynch, Special Officer.

Children's Aid Society and has served as Russian secretary of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association.

At the same luncheon Gen. C. M. Oberoueff, a graduate of the Russian Military Academy and formerly an officer under the régime of the Czars, will speak on "Why I, a Russian, Lovin' My Country, Am Not in Russia." General Oberoueff is now engineer and statistician of the Cities Census Committee of New York City.

On Saturday, Oct. 9, the Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, senior minister of the First Parish Church in Dorchester, will speak on "John Adams and the Declaration of Independence."

MASONS CONSTITUTE NEW LODGE AT B. U.

The Boston University Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was constituted last night at the lodge rooms near Central Square, Cambridge. Ceremonies were preceded by a banquet attended by a number of distinguished Masons. The constitution was conducted by the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Frank L. Simpson of the B. U. law faculty. The addresses were made by Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master; Mr. Simpson, and Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university.

The Boston University Lodge is the third college lodge in Massachusetts. Others are at M. I. T. and Harvard. There are four such lodges in the country, the fourth being at the University of California.

The "Court" consisted of the Gov-

ernor, Dudley, secretary, and a certain number of assistants, and constituted the legislative, judicial and executive power both of Boston and of the whole colony. This Watch, which was more or less of a military nature, was continued until the organization of a Watch by the Selectmen.

Smoking Prohibited

In a town meeting of 1710 it is recorded: "Watchmen are enjoined to be on duty from 10 o'clock until broad daylight." And further, it was ordered:

"They are to be about silently with Watch bills, not using any bell, and no watchman to smoke tobacco while walking their rounds and when they see occasion, to call persons to take care of their light."

Commissioner Wilson in his sketch of the Police Department history, as published in the Women's Municipal League magazine, "Our Boston," added in connection with this record the comment: "It will be noticed that one of the present rules in force in the Police Department of the city of Boston relating to the use of tobacco by police officers had its inception as far back as colonial days."

The commissioner then continues:

"In 1723, five divisions of the Watch were created and were called the Old North, the New North, the Dock Watch, the Town House Watch and the South Watch. Five watchmen were at each Watch House and they were under orders to walk their rounds slowly and silently and now and then to stand still and listen."

"In 1735, the watchmen were ordered to cry the time of night and state of the weather in a moderate tone as they walked their rounds after 12 o'clock."

Boston Watch Established

"In 1796, on May 14, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed laws relating to the watch and ward of towns, and under this law the Boston watch was soon organized. Under this new organization there were five watch houses, one on Ship near Lewis Street, one at Town Dock, one at Town House, one in Orange near Eliot Street, and one near the site where the Revere House stood until lately.

"One constable was stationed at each house with six watchmen, and their pay was 60 cents per night for the constable, and 50 cents for the watchmen. The watch went on duty at 10 o'clock in the evening in winter, and 10 o'clock in the summer, remaining on duty until sunrise, except half going out alternately, every other night. They carried their badges of office, a hook with a bill, and a rattle, which innovation was added in that year.

"Even in the early days the selectmen of Boston were vigilant and solicitous as to their police, and in 1819 we find the following note:

"January 5th, visit several Watch Houses and see them in good condition." January 12th, another visit; find too many watchmen doing duty inside." January 20th at 1 o'clock at night two constables asleep."

"In 1833 a new arrangement was made for the watch; one division to go out one-half of the night, and the other division the other half. The patrol began at 6 o'clock in winter, and 7 o'clock in summer, and lasted until sunrise. A constable's pay at that time was \$1, and a watchman's pay was 75 cents."

Organization of Police

"In 1838, in consequence of the Legislature giving to the Mayor and aldermen of Boston power to appoint police officers, the board organized a police force for day duty, this to be under the direction of the city marshal. Six officers were appointed, who drew pay while on actual duty, and the new department had no connection with the watch."

"Again in 1846, the police was reorganized, and the department consisted of 22 day, and eight night officers, the day officers remaining on duty from 8 a.m. until 9 p.m., and the night force, for the detection of thieves, being created at a salary of

INTERSTATE BUS TAXATION THE ISSUE

Constitutional Court to Decide Connecticut Case

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—

A law of the last General Assembly, laying a tax upon motorbuses doing an interstate business, will be passed upon by a constitutional court made up of judges of the United States Court sitting here on Oct. 28.

The judges will be Charles H.ough, senior justice in the Circuit Court, who will preside; Edwin S. Thomas, of the Connecticut District Court, and another to be named.

A bill of complaint against Connecticut state officials directly responsible for the enforcement of the law by the Interstate Bus Corporation on July 15 last, asking that an immediate injunction be issued against the state officials, prohibiting them from enforcing the act,

and also asking that the act be declared void as being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States concerning interstate commerce, and in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution on the grounds that it subjects the officers and operators of the country to arrest without due process of law.

The bill is brought against William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner; Ernest E. Rogers, state treasurer; Frederick M. Salmon, state controller, and Robbins B. Stoeckel, commissioner of motor vehicles.

Owing in part to the effects of the English strike, American coal, particularly bituminous, is being exported in large quantities, not only to the United Kingdom, but to Italy, Algiers, Las Palmas and similar destinations. Charters have been closed at \$7 a ton, Hampton Roads to the United Kingdom, for immediate loading. Other vessels have been chartered for loading within the next few weeks at \$6 and \$6.50 a ton. Vessels are being booked for December loading at \$5.25 and \$5.50 a ton.

Tonnage is available for November, December and January loadings but most local ship brokers point out that demand is largely for early use. Demand is, in fact, so strong for tonnage from all parts of the United States, that available shipping board vessels have all been utilized, with no spot vessels on the Atlantic coast. The call is for grain, cotton, lumber and coal.

Government officials point out that about 30 shipping board vessels of some 8000 tons dead weight capacity are each usually held "on spot" on the Atlantic seaboard. Some of these have been intended for the movement of raw material or finished products.

So far this season, cotton shipments have been much larger than a year ago at this time. The movement of lumber is largely from the west coast, and is heavier than usual from the northwestern states, it is pointed out.

COAL TONNAGE DEMAND GAINS

Orders From Great Britain and Continent Exceed Shipping Capacity

Demand for steamers for transporting American coal to the United Kingdom and even to countries, including Italy, that were formerly supplied from England, has increased during the last few days to such an extent that local ship brokers are unable to fill all orders they have for tonnage.

Orders are also in the market for tonnage to move grain from Montreal to Europe and for vessels to bring wood pulp and steel from Nova Scotia to New England and New York, but most of these are unfilled.

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SIDE TRACK MILEAGE ON THE INCREASE

Expansion of New England's industries during 1925 is clearly indicated by the increase in side track mileage installed during the year for the specific benefit of industries using the railroads for transporting its raw material or finished products.

There was a net gain of 168 in the number of industrial spur tracks, amounting to a total length of 105,223 feet, installed throughout New England that year, connecting with the various railroads in this section.

This is shown in a survey just completed by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which is one of a series to determine the exact status of various phases of industry not usually taken into consideration in commercial or civic studies. These data were secured through active co-operation of every railroad in this section of the United States and are complete for the last five years.

TAX OFFICE HOURS ANNOUNCED

George H. Johnson, collector of taxes for the city of Boston, said today that he will keep the office of the collector on the second floor of City Hall Annex open this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon until 3, instead of 2, which is the regular closing hour, the better to accommodate the taxpayers. The office also will be open Saturday till 5 p. m. instead of till noon.

The customs enforcements along the Canadian border and the shore patrol have been strengthened. Five officials have been transferred from the force of Seth May, federal enforcement officer for Maine, to the customs department, and are on duty on the border in Aroostook and Washington Counties. It is probable that half of his remaining 14 men will be dropped or transferred soon, it is stated.

KEENER ENFORCEMENT IN MAINE FORECAST

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30 (AP)—Federal officials express the belief that the new plan, resulting in the reorganization of the federal prohibition enforcement department in Maine, will not weaken enforcement. Instead, they expect a few men will accomplish more than under the previous plan.

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RADIO TONIGHT

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RAYON'S FUTURE ONE TOPIC FOR COTTON MANUFACTURERS

National Association to Study Changed Merchandising at Boston Convention—Style Trends and Long-Draft Spinning Tests Also on Program

Merchandising and the future of rayon will be the chief topics of discussion at the open forum which will be a part of the program of the 12th convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in the Coplay Plaza here, Oct. 13 and 14.

Henry C. Everett Jr., treasurer of the Winnsboro Mills, Winnsboro, S. C., will be chairman of the forum which will open at 2:30 p. m. on the second day. The discussion of merchandising will follow the addresses in style creation and application during the first afternoon and the style show on that evening.

Problems now confronting the manufacturers in their efforts to obtain a larger and more profitable volume of business will be considered and there will be a free exchange of ideas as to the best methods to be adopted to meet present difficulties.

Long draft spinning which is one of the most vital questions now interesting the cotton manufacturers will be another of the subjects discussed. Long draft spinning offers the possibilities of lower production costs and for that reason is receiving much attention from textile men. Several types of machinery for this system are on the market but most of them

POWER CONTRACT APPROVAL SOUGHT

Railway and Edison Companies Uphold 10-Year Pact

Hearing was held today before the Department of Public Utilities upon the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for approval of a 10-year contract providing for the sale of electricity by that company to the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company.

F. Manley Ives, counsel for the Edison company, explained the provisions of the contract, saying that since it required considerable investment in transmission lines, the Edison company needed guarantee that the Eastern company shall buy electricity amounting to at least twice the cost of cables.

An additional cable costing not more than \$250,000 would be needed, he said, and the Eastern Company had the option of asking for one or more lines besides. At present, said he, there are two lines transmitting electricity between the two companies.

A. T. Throop, manager for the Eastern Company, said in answer to a question that the company would require a considerable amount of electricity. He said that it was more economical for the Eastern to buy from the Edison than to build at this time additional plant.

There was also a hearing before the Department on the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of its reduction from 77½¢ to 65½¢ per thousand cubic feet in the price of gas sold to the Citizens' Gas Light Company of Quincy. William A. Deering, auditor of the Consolidated, appeared for that company and John J. Quinn, vice-president of the Quincy company, was in attendance.

MR. O'BRIEN'S OPPONENT NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—John L. Doughan, former New Haven town clerk, has been named by the Democrats in the Third Congressional District to oppose Representative John Q. Tilson, Republican leader of the House, in the coming election. Mr. Tilson was renominated by the Republicans recently.

Mr. O'Brien Represented

Mr. Ronan said he could see no need of a court order to produce the ballot boxes, and asked Mr. Silverman to have the ballot boxes produced. Mr. Silverman agreed to have the vaults opened providing that a representative of District Attorney O'Brien would be present to prevent "charges of tampering or fraud." Mr. Miller, who represented Mr. O'Brien at the recount, was delegated to be present when the vaults were opened.

Because Mr. Silverman explained, there was no way of picking and choosing the ballot boxes, Boston's 239 ballot boxes, representing the precincts, will have to be produced in court. The court ordered 12 boxes brought to court under police guard and the remainder will be loaded onto trucks and produced as soon thereafter as possible.

HARKNESS HALL PLANS ANNOUNCED

New Yale Building to House Scattered Classes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Plans for the William L. Harkness lecture and recitation hall to be built at Yale were announced last night. Funds for the erection of the building, which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1927, were provided by a gift made by Mr. Harkness, and by an additional gift from Mrs. Harkness and their children, Mrs. Louise Harkness Ingalls and William H. Harkness.

The building will run from College Street to Blount Avenue, and along Blount Avenue to Wall Street. It is designed to house the classrooms now scattered about the campus, providing for 17 of these rooms, varying in size to accommodate from 20 to 100 students each, together with a large lecture hall seating 250.

The building will provide 36 offices to be used by members of the faculty working in the same or related fields, whose offices are now scattered in various buildings throughout the university. The basement may be used, if necessary, for classrooms, but it is quite likely that it will be turned over to the undergraduates for some of their activities.

RUTLAND NEWS SOLD

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 30 (AP)—Edward G. Braislin of Camden, N. J., has made arrangements to buy the real estate of the Rutland Evening News Company, it was announced last night, and will form a corporation to operate the newspaper, lessing the equipment from Donald G. Babbitt of this city, who will remain as managing editor.

OLD BATTLE FIELDS OF TWO STATES MAY BE SUITABLY MARKED

Surveys to Embrace Burgoyne Campaign in New York and Vermont Proposed

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Congress will be asked at its next session to provide for a federal survey of historic battlefields in New York and Vermont, embraced in the Burgoyne campaign of 150 years ago, Royal S. Copeland, United States Senator from New York, has announced. The request will be made in a bill to be introduced next winter by Senator Copeland, and is intended to be the first step toward suitably marking these battlefields by the Government.

Some cotton manufacturers have expressed the belief that the rayon industry will not make any substantial gains during the coming year, others are more optimistic. All agree, however, that it is a separate fibre in itself and will never take the place of either silk or cotton.

With 84 new members enrolled and the total membership at more than 1000, the association is now completing its most successful year.

The association, which is said to be the oldest trade organization in the United States, is now the largest it has been in its history, according to W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the association.

Mr. Bullard is also chairman of the committee which has been conducting a membership campaign in the New England states and New York. He will present a report on the campaign at the first business session of the convention Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 12, at 2:30 o'clock.

All the members of the committee

are declared to be of too recent origin to be judged.

Many of the manufacturers are expected to talk on rayon. There has been considerable comment in textile circles recently and much speculation as to whether the consumption of rayon is to continue to increase.

Some cotton manufacturers have expressed the belief that the rayon industry will not make any substantial gains during the coming year, others are more optimistic.

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All the members of the committee

SUNSET STORIES

The Weekly Lost—and Found

Once upon a time there was a paper which came every week to the house where Jim and Philip lived. It was a very pretty paper, with a yellow cover, and on the front were two pictures of a lady with a cornucopia in her hand. One lady stood on the right side, and the other lady stood on the left side, facing each other; and between them was the name of the paper and other words telling you what there was to read about inside the paper.

Now it so happened that everybody in the house liked to read that paper so much that somebody was always going about saying,

"Do you know where the paper is?"

Then big sister would say, "I must have left it in my room; I'll get it."

Or Mother would say, "Jim, dear, just run down cellar and get me the paper, will you. Father must have left it on his workbench."

And so it went on day after day, till big brother, who was fond of a joke, took to calling the paper "The Weekly Lost." And then after that, it seemed as though everybody was always asking,

"Who knows where 'The Weekly Lost' is?"

That was how matters stood when Jim and Philip went to spend a month with Aunt Lena in the country among the hills. Such good times as they had! They waded in the brook, and rode home on the backs of the boys, and did all the other things that little city boys do when they go to the country in the summertime.

What they liked best of all, perhaps, was to watch the lumbermen cut the big trees in the wood lot above the pasture, clearing out the wood, and leaving room for the smaller trees to grow. The days went by so fast that they could hardly believe it when the last week came around. Then they began to say to themselves:

"What shall we take back from the country to the people at home?"

They thought and thought, but nothing came of it, till one day when they were up in the woods sitting on the white trunk of a big fallen birch tree. Then all at once Philip said,

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



And so was I a moment later when the chauffeur picked me up by the nape of the neck and politely informed me that I didn't belong in there!

COMMUNITY CENTER PROJECT SPREADING THROUGH CHICAGO

Family Interest Increasing With 27 Units Organized During First Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—One of the most satisfactory results of community center work here is the increasing family interest manifested, it was stated in a report to William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, from Miss Marie G. Merrill, supervisor of community centers. This report shows progress being made during the first year of activity of the newly organized department of community centers.

Twenty-seven community centers have been opened by the Board of Education since Oct. 1, 1925, and 14 are operated by community organizations, the report stated. The total attendance was 201,421. For community center development \$30,000 was paid in by the Board of Education and \$29,000 was paid by the communities.

The estimated cost of opening buildings was given by the board to be \$30, and the average cost per capita for community work was 15 cents. Compared to this \$8 was reported as the cost per court case here and \$2 as the cost per day to care for a boy in the parental school.

The community center is a part of the growing movement for adult education," the report added. "The work cannot be developed in a year or two years. It has taken 10 years of interest and effort to make the Hyde Park High School community center with an average attendance of 1250 per night and a current events group of 925 a year."

SIGNAL CORPS MODERNIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The red and white semaphore hand flag of the signal corps, once the eyes and ears of the army, have been relegated to the hall of antiquated weapons. A new system of electrical communication has supplanted them.

AERIAL TOUR OF EUROPE

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP)—Clifford B. Harmon of New York arrived at the Croydon airrome at noon today from Ostend, completing his aerial tour of Europe in the interest of the International League of Aviators. All told for Canada, 1500 families have been brought out, and the same success is reported of those in other provinces.

CHILDREN'S DEPT.—5TH FLOOR

RED RIDINGHOOD HAT SHOP

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN OF THE

BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY CO.

BLAKE BUILDING
Cork St., Wash. Street, Fifth Floor
BOSTON

59 Temple Place

Special for Friday and Saturday

\$1.96 Children's Hat
SALE
Great Savings



Sale of Children's and Misses' Felt Hats—Every new style and color. All smartly trimmed. Many other styles, felt, velvet and broadcloth, to choose from at \$1.96—\$2.96—\$3.96—\$4.96.

To Be Closed Out
Friday and Saturday

Balance of merchandise returned from Summer
Shops at Magnolia and Hyannis.

FOURTH FLOOR
FLANNEL COATS, white Coney Collars, \$10.00
blue, rose, pink, yellow, white.

Light Colored Silk Dresses for Misses
and Women reduced one-third.

SECOND FLOOR
GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES, wool materials. Were \$12.00 to \$19.75..... \$7.50
WASH BLOOMER DRESSES, 2 to 6 yrs. \$1.95, \$2.95

THIRD FLOOR
BOYS' WOOL SUITS, each with 2 pairs \$14.95
knickers, 8 to 18 years.....
SOILED BLOUSES and SHIRTS, detached collar \$7.50

BYRON E. BAILEY COMPANY
The House That Children Built
31-33 Winter Street, Boston

BRITISH SETTLEMENT IS CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Nearly one out of every ten of the families brought to Canada by the British Empire Overseas Settlement Board, as part of the "2000 families" scheme, has been settled in the Maritime Provinces. This figure was given by members of the party of Lord Clarendon, president of the Settlement Board, London, Eng., who has just completed a tour of Canada in the interests of the work of the board when he arrived in Halifax tonight. To The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Lord Clarendon declared that the settlement of British families on the agricultural lands of Canada, under the arrangements of the Overseas Settlement Board, was "a conspicuous success."

The British Government pays a share of transportation; the Canadian another share; every head of the families is placed on a farm on probation for a year, and if satisfactory, he is given his land, provided with equipment and stock, paid for on easy payment arrangements, and his interests are supervised and protected. Within the less than two years that this system has been in operation, 130 families, or all told 687 souls, have been brought to the Maritime Provinces, and with the exception of an almost negligible number, are today reported as having "all the earmarks of success." All told for Canada, 1500 families have been brought out, and the same success is reported of those in other provinces.

The dry forces against proposition No. 4, which is the state referendum this year on prohibition, she warns the voters that a wet victory will wipe off the statute books the State laws, including the restriction against the sale of liquor to minors.

"Kansas observes the prohibition law and is proud of it," declared

AID OF CONGRESS TO DRY LAW WINS APPROVAL OF W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page 1)
dicates being wet, but even that will not reduce the large dry majority," declared Mrs. Yost.

"We want to put some words on the outside," said Jim. "How do you spell weekly, Aunt Lena?"

So they painted in plain red letters,

"We believe in the fashion of ridiculing Congress is dangerous in that it seems to be part and parcel of the conspiracy to break down a wholesome respect of our laws and our national institutions."

"Congress is in earnest about prohibition. Its good faith and purpose are seen in the fact that at the past session it appropriated \$29,000,000 to enforce the law; that it enacted the law strengthening the coast guard, whose main duty at present is the interception of bootleggers and smugglers; and in the great number of treaties negotiated with foreign countries giving us the aid of most of Europe, Canada, and Mexico in stopping illicit rum trade."

Record of Congress Praised

"These things accomplished by our lawmakers are enormous barriers against the lurking criminals of the liquor traffic and in themselves are complete refutations of the wet statement that this country is interested in abolishing the Volstead Act and bringing back the legalized manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants."

"The legislative program of appropriation, enactment, and treaty-making mark that Congress as having done more than any other toward fortifying the country against the assaults of the liquor traffic since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. Congress has not only strengthened the existing law but has refused to weaken or modify the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act."

"In the Sixty-Eighth Congress the wet chose the House in which to make a demonstration of strength and failed. In the present Congress they have been completely routed in a most spectacular episode, the famous wet and dry hearings, which can be claimed by the prohibition forces as a complete victory."

Election of Officers

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York City was re-elected as president, with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, vice-president, Mrs. Frances P. Parks of Evanston, Ill., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munro of Evanston, Ill., treasurer.

Mrs. Sara Hale of Lincoln, Va., who has been assistant recording secretary, was elected to take the place of Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of Fargo, N. D., who declined to stand again for the office of recording secretary, and Mrs. Nelle Burger of Missouri is a prominent candidate for the office of assistant recording secretary.

Mrs. Burger is an outstanding figure in the Missouri prohibition contest, and has been leading some of

the dry forces against proposition No. 4, which is the state referendum this year on prohibition. She warns the voters that a wet victory will wipe off the statute books the State laws, including the restriction against the sale of liquor to minors.

"A march of the dry women to the polls in November and to the courts

all the year round was advocated by Mrs. Stella C. Stimson of Indiana, director of Christian citizenship.

There is no more potent argument to obtain the administration of justice in dealing with bootlegging cases than the presence of a row of silent women wearing their W. C. T. U. white ribbon badges, Mrs. Stimson advised.

She added: "If women knew the good they do themselves, the courts, the criminals, the public, they would surely crusade in courtrooms as did the women of old in the saloons."

"The mothers of the world are

definite and natural scientific criteria for judging habits of conduct as fostered by Scouting, through the assignment of field men to make analysis was asked, in order that the slogan of the next conference, "Training of Manhood to Serve Manhood," may actually be put into practice. The conference telegraphed greetings to President Coolidge and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of London, chief Scout of the world.

Justin P. Freeman, director of the National Training School Boy Scouts of America, at the closing session of the conference, issued 94 certificates of graduation to men representing 11 regions, 24 states, Hungary, China, and Canada, who have taken the eight-day intensive training course specified for those desiring to enter the movement professionally.

Count Tsuchiya Sano, retired admiral of the Japanese Navy and international Scout commissioner for Japan, was presented to the conference. Count Sano was one of the Japanese delegates to the International Scout Conference at Kandersteg, George Green of Kansas City, Mo., was named chairman of the program committee for the next conference.

TRADE BARRIERS SHOW HAMPERING OF TRADE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The fourth biennial conference of Boy Scout executives agreed that the membership must include a much larger number of boys than now registered, if there is to be a sufficiently large number of Scout graduates to really influence the body politic.

Definite and natural scientific criteria for judging habits of conduct as fostered by Scouting, through the assignment of field men to make analysis was asked, in order that the slogan of the next conference, "Training of Manhood to Serve Manhood," may actually be put into practice. The conference telegraphed greetings to President Coolidge and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of London, chief Scout of the world.

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By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Alpine heights of the trade barriers which the European nations have erected since the war, hampering reciprocal trades is graphically shown in a map constructed by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell on exhibit in the British Museum of England. The national boundaries on the map are walls constructed with relative heights proportionate to the tariffs erected by each nation against outside goods. The result

tired of war for they furnish the complete hostiles," said Mrs. Lella A. Dillard of Georgia, director of peace and arbitration. Mrs. Dillard reported the plays, medal contests, posters, speakers, picnics, and mass meetings by which the W. C. T. U. has spread peace propaganda this year.

Banning Improper Literature

Community campaigns to eliminate undesirable literature were urged by Dr. Valeria Parker of New York City, director of social morality, who told of successful efforts in several states to ban salacious magazines from news stands.

Five women who have taken the lead as campaigners in their own states against the liquor forces were

acquainted with the platform, showing the type of leadership in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. and the determination of the women to carry on in spite of the wet attacks.

Asserting that prohibition has been of great economic value to Iowa, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national vice-president, W. C. T. U., and president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., presiding at the conference on campaigning in the states, said: "While the present political campaigns are closely allied to the wet and dry issues, prohibition is an old and tried policy in many of the West and middle West states, and people in the wet metropolitan cities who are now in the throes of a battle brought on by the understanding attempts of the wet can look to the building of prohibition in the middle West for experience, for aid and comfort, and for the prediction that the United States will never lower its flag to a gang of bootleggers or to any part of the liquor interests."

Senators' Price Level Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of prices paid to farmers for their produce was 34 per cent above the pre-war level on Sept. 15 and 1 per cent higher than on Aug. 15. The Department of Agriculture in its monthly report said that during the month farm prices for practically all crops were lower, but they were offset by higher prices for meat animals, dairy and poultry products.

Diamonds, Gold and Silver Purchased for Cash

Formerly METAL SALVAGE BUREAU
453 Washington St., DEXTER BLDG.
Ninth Floor LIBERTY 1493
Prompt Attention by Mail or Express

BENJAMIN F. MINER INCORPORATED

23 St. James Ave.
Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1888

A great newspaper covering a rich

temperate zone of Western Canada.

Rates and full information apply.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

TRENTON STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

Established Over a Century

Chandler & Co.

TRENTON STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

Established Over a Century

Persian Rugs

In Bold Gorevan Designs

165.00 195.00

For the past three centuries, Persian rugs, known as Gorevans, have been used in the finest homes throughout the world—in the magnificent old mansions and manor houses of England—the old chateaux of France—the finest residences in America.

Still the Persians are making them, always preserving the characteristics of the old rugs from which the patterns were taken.

These rugs (about 8x10, and 9x12) are in the most desirable of colors—dark, vibrant blue grounds—true Oriental rose grounds—and others with rich golds, tans and reds. The beautiful designs are in "allover" effects, suitable for living rooms, dining rooms,

RUSSIA RISING WITH NEW VIGOR

(Continued from Page 1)
regime and which I was actually able to sell for United States gold in 1918, yet at present it was utterly useless!

Homeless Children

The Government is struggling to care for the many homeless children, but many of them are growing up like some American boys with "independence" of established law. The criminal boy gang which Judge Lindsey has so well described is not unknown in Russia.

There is still evidence of strict party control of the country. The newspapers are practically all run by the Communists and the Government has an organization to fight counter-revolution and speculation which reaches to the far corners of the country. It was forcibly reminded of the restraints when, on taking a snapshot of some children at a railroad station, I was quickly taken into the near-by guardhouse and told that no one could take pictures without official permission from the Government. In spite of the control the peasants apparently do not hesitate to voice their feelings, for I heard many shades of opinion about the present régime, and in a restaurant in Moscow one waiter in, hearing we were Americans proudly informed us that he actually used to serve the Tsar's family and longed for "the good old days."

The Communist Party seems to be as strict as ever about its membership. For instance, a teacher who for two years had been giving herself unreservedly for the party program has not yet been permitted to join; another young man who has worked devoted in organizing Communistic activity among the children has regularly been denied membership because his father belonged to the well-to-do intellectual class. Every year there is a "spring house cleaning" in the party and large numbers are excluded.

A Significant Change

There is one respect alone in which it is now easier to belong to the Communist Party, the requirement that a member shall express his disbelief in God has been removed from the party constitution. This is probably to facilitate the entrance of Muhammadans who will not give up their faith. The opposition to religion still exists.

The chief excitement here still continues to be the British coal strike. Nearly all the workers have given at least a day's wages, and at the hotel I was confronted with a request to sign a pledge for as much as I would give. On the streets every day is "tag day" for the English miners, and to all who contribute, a paper badge with the miner's pick against the red star of Communism proclaims to the world that one has done his duty—or perhaps that he need not do it again!

To some extent the city is a flaming advertisement for Communism, and in another sense it is a beehive of activity for the same end. Some of the street cars are covered from top to bottom with painted pictures showing the sun rising on fields covered with tractors; underneath are the words "The old gives place to the new." These cars were given by the co-operatives to the Government on its eighth anniversary.

"Of Books There Is No End"

There seems no end to the mass of books and pamphlets which are being published. During last year in all over 1,000,000,000 copies of books and small pamphlets were printed. Nor does the country neglect the latest foreign productions, for I found on sale volumes which were just being issued in America as I sailed. An official in the foreign book department stated that Russia purchases over \$1,000,000 worth of books annually from abroad and actually imports more volumes from Germany than we do in the United States.

For the illiterate there are posters of all types, descriptions and sizes. For instance, to save the financial depression in 1920 there is a picture of a bag of 50,000,000 rubles of paper money together with what it would buy: bread, potatoes, oil, cakes, butter and pickles. Just below a similar picture shows that in 1925 a single silver ruble would purchase the same amount, while in 1926 only 20 kopeks or 45 cents gold is needed. Underneath are the words: "Without a union with the peasants it is impossible for the proletariat to hold the power.—Lenine."

Novels Aid Communism
The Russian people have succeeded in producing interesting moving pictures to advance Communism. In 1921 I witnessed some of the best products of the Government skill, but they were relatively crude compared with the best of the American films. Today I saw a famous Russian story which cleverly showed the injustice under the Tsar's régime and another which described the revolution of 1905. Both of them were the equal in technical skill of our best American products.

There is perhaps no more interesting development in Russia than the increasing use of radios and airplanes. In 1924 on the border of Russia I flew between the capitals of Estonia and Riga in a beautiful eight-passenger airplane, but at that time there was no such regular service within Russia. Today the particular line over which I traveled in 1924 has been abandoned, but within Russia there are over 8,000 miles of regular airplane service. A single co-operative organization has given 150 airplanes to the Nation. During one year the Russo-German company Germania carried 1,000 passengers between Moscow and Berlin, in addition to nearly 500,000 pounds of mail and goods.

Sight-Seeing Tours

On my first day in Moscow I was surprised to hear a radio lecture from two great amplifiers which could be heard for blocks by all who were on the street. I took dinner the next night with a Russian worker, his wife and two children. They live in two rooms without a bath and share the kitchen with three other families, yet with a \$10 Russian radio they tune into some

of the finest musical concerts in the world. There are now 1,000 radio-casting stations in Russia.

Another phase of the life of Moscow which is new to me is the sightseeing tours of all sorts for Russians from every part of the country. These, too, afford an excellent opportunity for education in Communism. While walking in the Red Square I came across a delegation of 23 from Archangel. They were being taken about Moscow by a trained Communist guide.

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Noncommercial Activities Emphasized at Women's Fair

**Twenty-Eight Welfare Agencies Are Represented—
Humanitarian Projects Show Gain in Interest—
Political and Industrial Rights Stressed**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A larger proportion of humanitarian and non-commercial activities comprise this year's Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, now on at the Astor Hotel, than at any previous exhibit,

seeking to protect animals in countries as far away as Italy. Signatures of school teachers desiring to make humane education part of the classroom schedule are being obtained, and information is being given out about how this subject can

council's committee on international justice and good will.

An exhibit by the American Indian League is showing the basketry and bead work of the Indians of New Mexico, California, Arizona, and Washington.

The working women's protective union, established 63 years ago, is explaining how it helps women in industry and business to get wages which may have been illegally withheld from them.

The way in which school children are co-operating in keeping the parks beautiful is indicated in the display of the Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Parks and the Save the Parks Committee.

Other exhibitors are the Girl Scouts, the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, League for Abolition of Capital Punishment, League for Political Education, Girls Service League, and the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls.

Miss Mary E. Dillon, president of the Brooklyn Gas Company, is vice-chairman of the exposition.

Clare Tree Major, manager of the Princess Theater and founder of the School of the Theater, the Children's Saturday Morning Theater and the Threshold Matinée Theater, a new venture backed entirely by New York club women, has a booth. It is built like a miniature theater and is decorated with tiny figures of Cinderella, Aladdin and others, who will appear on the Princess stage this winter.

FILIPINOS AGAIN VOTE INDEPENDENCE

MANILA (AP)—The Senate and House of the Philippine Legislature at a joint session unanimously adopted a resolution favoring immediate, absolute and complete independence for the islands. The resolution was the one which the Supreme National Council had approved.

Despite claims of both major parties to coming success, the confidence of the independent dry Republican group is steadily increasing. Leaders of the group today said their primary object is to rid the party of the leadership of men sympathetic to modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Up-state New York, it was declared, ordinarily gives a Republican majority of 400,000, but with the prohibition issue injected into the present contest the Wadsworth group, it was said, will find this majority greatly cut into by Mr. Cristman and his supporters.

If Mr. Wadsworth wins, it is contended, he can do so only by winning New York City votes from Judge Wagner. This result is unlikely, it was declared, in view of the popularity in Manhattan of Governor Smith, who is now said to be bending all his resources to electing his running mate to the United States Senate.

At the regular Republican head-

JUSTICES VISIT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Led by William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, Senior Circuit Judges who have been in conference here, called at the White House to pay their respects to President Coolidge.

Mr. Taft with other Justices of the Supreme Court, will visit the White House Monday upon the opening of the court's fall term.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has a place at the exposition, because of having one woman among its high officials, Mrs. Jeanette W. Enrich, associate secretary of the Council.

Her booth is showing some of the dolls which will be sent as messengers of friendship to Japan by the

League.

be co-related with drawing and civic betterment, so that special time will not have to be taken from other required subjects.

How the United States is already working with the 56 nations in the League of Nations, although a member of the League, by co-operating with 62 committees that stretch

from the head of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association. The exhibit emphasizes particularly the committee on disarmament, opium, economic problems and reconstruction of devastated regions.

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One of the most active booths is that conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. Jeanette W. Enrich, associate secretary of the Council.

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MISS COLLETT IS DEFEATED

Miss Wilson Eliminates the Woman Golf Champion at Merion 2 and 1

HANVERFORD, Pa., Sept. 30 (AP)—Miss Genna Collett was dethroned as titleholder in the third round of the women's United States golf championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club today by the youthful Miss Virginia Wilson of Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss Collett's defeat came as one of the biggest surprises of a tournament which had already produced many upsets. Her conqueror, a slim, smiling girl from the Midwest, who never seemed to take the match too seriously, came from behind with a brilliant burst in the last three holes after being down to Miss Collett over most of the outgoing nine, winning the fifteenth and sixteenth to become 2 up and then halving the seventeenth hole.

Miss Wilson, out-driven by a wide margin from the traps, displayed marked superiority over the champion in her short game. Here midiron approached and her chips came after time brought applause from a large crowd which had been held in while her play on the greens was almost flawless.

The unfavorable weather conditions seemed partly responsible for Miss Collett's defeat. Frequently the wet clubs would slip from her hands, carrying her ball into traps.

It was such a break which turned the tide in favor of the Chicago lass on the fifteenth, where she went to the front for the first time. Here Miss Collett shanked her ball into a trap. It became partially buried and with an almost impossible shot she lost the hole.

Miss Collett's club turned in her hands again at the sixteenth, where she put her ball into a quarry to become 2 down. The seventeenth was then halved.

Miss Wilson's victory came as the outstanding achievement of a brief career. She has played in only two previous national championships, having to withdraw in the second round in both events. Two years ago she was eliminated by Mrs. Quinlan Fother of New York, while last year she met defeat at the hands of Miss Fritzie Stifel of Wheeling, W. Va., on the home hole.

Although she was bunkered on her approach, Miss Wilson recovered magnificently at the first to halve the hole in 5s. Both were 2 down at the par figures at the sixth and seventh. The 35-yard eighth was badly played. Miss Collett driving into a trap and Miss Collett pitching over the green on her chip.

On with their thirds, each took three putts to get down, the titleholder once more missing a short putt for birdie at the tenth.

Miss Collett missed another short putt for birdie at the ninth, which was halved in 5s. Both were 2 down at the par figures at the sixth and seventh.

The 35-yard eighth was badly played. Miss Collett driving into a trap and Miss Collett pitching over the green on her chip.

The next two holes were halved, each taking three putts at the 195-yard third and getting down in par 6s at the fourth.

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Men Who Are Handling Oregon Varsity Football Candidates for the First Time



Left to Right—Capt. J. J. McEwan, Head Coach; W. L. Hayward, Veteran Trainer; E. L. Vidal, Backfield Coach; E. E. Leslie, Assistant Line Coach; R. T. Mautz, End Coach; H. O. Ellinger, Head Line Coach.

OPEN INVITATION TO FISHERMEN

American Committee Sends Messages to Canadians

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The American Fishermen's Race Committee has issued an open invitation to "all vessels in the North Atlantic" and specifically to the three leading contenders to the race to be held off here on Oct. 11, to race.

It was such a break which turned the tide in favor of the Chicago lass on the fifteenth, where she went to the front for the first time. Here Miss Collett shanked her ball into a trap. It became partially buried and with a hard spin, while Ellinger's play on the greens was almost flawless.

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Miss Collett's club turned in her hands again at the sixteenth, where she

RADIO

**"RADIANO" IS
NEWEST RADIO
LOUDSPEAKER**

Quality and Volume Is
Better Than With
Usual Speaker

Great advances have been made in the loudspeaker field in the past few years and devices distinctive to radio or electrical reproduction have resulted, the principal one being the cone type, loudspeaker. This has been considered the "last word" in radio. It is a natural thought to wonder if there could not be some way of combining all the excellent research work done on musical instruments previous to radiocasting with this new art.

It has been done. The writer had the privilege a few days ago of seeing or better hearing a loudspeaker that combines the highest art of the musical instrument design, namely the piano sound board with the finest thing in radio, power amplification with a cone speaker.

The scene of the story is a New York hotel. Fred W. Roehm of Minneapolis is announced and introduces himself. Mr. Roehm is a smiling, contented looking individual, and we had to discard a mental picture of what an inventor is supposed to look like. Surely he must be the inventor's manager. But no, Mr. Roehm is the inventor himself.

Device Displayed

His claims sounded too good to be true, but if there is anything we like to see it is something new and progressive, so we had a hurried breakfast and went over to Aeolian Hall, where the device was set up and in operation. A large electrical radio and phonograph, listing at \$10,000, and a small inexpensive grand piano, were the principal objects in the room.

The phonograph had an electrical pickup, so that the records were amplified electrically. No radio was on at that hour, so Mr. Roehm put on a record. We had protested that we were in a hurry and two or three records being our usual amount of endurance we saw a quick ending to the interview.

The music was started, using the regular speaker of the electric machine. The reproduction was very good, as fine as we had ever heard on a phonograph. Mr. Roehm touched something and suddenly the room was filled with music. It certainly could not be phonograph music, yet the record, a familiar one, was certainly playing.

The source of this music was difficult to define. The sound was so well diffused that it could not be determined as coming from any one place but filling the room as an orchestra would. The volume was three to four times as great as with the phonograph speaker and the clarity, the overtones, were good beyond belief. We said we would listen to three or four records? We stayed for two hours and heard a whole month's releases.

Then some radio was picked up and the reproduction was even more clearly accentuated. The great power and quality of a good tone resonating against the sound board of the piano was the answer and this music was the result.

Mr. Roehm then discussed how the idea had come to him and how he had worked out this problem each step of the way. His unfoldment was a fascinating story. How he found the type of parts he wanted, how the great corporation making them proved to have all doors closed to him and how he worked out the problem so that not only the doors were opened but every possible co-operation freely offered proved a tale well worth hearing.

System Outlined

The accompanying diagram shows roughly how the device works. "A" is a radio set and "B" an ordinary phonograph with an electrical pickup or tone arm. A pair of wires from each of these machines enters the box "C" which contains a switching mechanism so that either radio or phonograph music may be obtained. The output of these devices is then run into the power amplifier "D" which operates from alternating house current, shown as a wall plug, "G." A line runs from the amplifier to the power loudspeaker "E" which is rigidly fastened to the base of the piano. The outline of the cone of the speaker is shown by the dot at the top.

Special baffle plates and other devices have to be included for the proper results. "F" is the piano. When the cone is operating a column of air which exists between the cone and the sound board is set into operation and this causes the sound board on the piano to vibrate. These vibrations reinforce the tone, utilizing the sound multiplying properties of the piano. Since this piano is designed to respond to every pitch, so does Mr. Roehm get a complete resonating response from the lowest to the highest notes. We now have the finest speaker we could buy, but Mr. Roehm has a standing order for a "Radiano," as he calls this new device, as soon as he gets them into production.

We might add that the speaker device attached to the piano is much smaller than shown in the diagram, which was made large in order to clarify the description. When installed the device cannot be seen unless one bends down very low and looks well under the piano. This itself is a great recommendation, as it solves that old problem of loudspeaker concealment, doing away with consoles, wall cones, special screens, etc.

V. D. H.

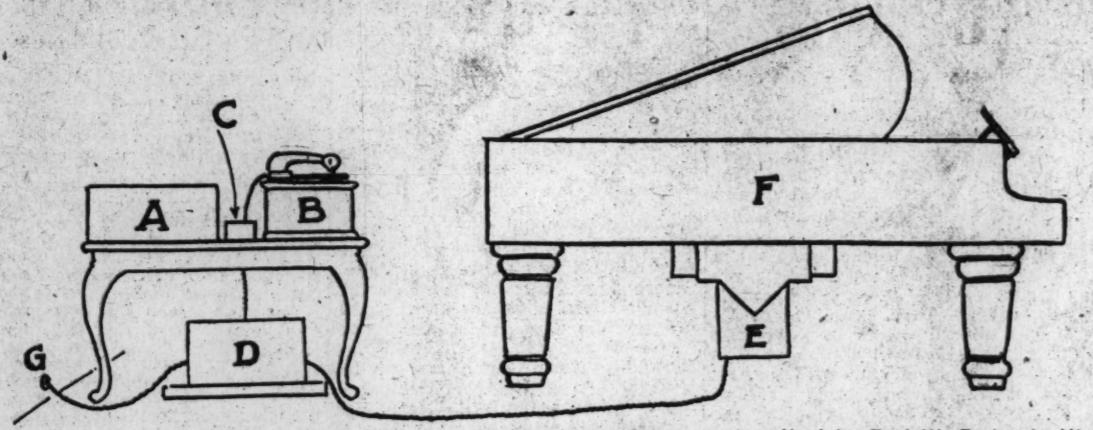
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Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 1
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Montreal, Que. (525 Meters)

9 p.m.—Sports Department of Atlantic Radio Service. Studio program. Alonso Johnson and his minstrels. A short revue of their show. 11—The CNR orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CTN, Toronto, Ont. (525 Meters)

6:35 p.m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward concert orchestra.

WCSC, Portland, Me. (525 Meters)

7 p.m.—News of the day. 7:50—Sports results. 9—Hour of music. 10—WEAF, "Anglo-Persians."

WEEL BOSTON, Mass. (525 Meters)

6:45 p.m.—Sig Brother Club. 7:20—"Merry Millions." 8—Gardens. 8:29—Musicals. 8:30—Garden Quintet. 9—From New York, special orchestra. 10—The Lyric Fours. 10—From New York, "Anglo-Persians."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (525 Meters)

6:10 p.m.—Newspaper sidelights. 6:15—Paul Minneapple. 6:30—Baseball and market reports. 7:20—Band concert. 8:30—Program arranged by Edward Gehman of Hartford, Conn., and his Palace Band. Dennis McNamee and his Palace. 9:45—William Chapin, pianist. 10—Weather report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (525 Meters)

7:35 p.m.—Baseball scores. 8—News review. 8:30—Music program. 8:55—Rain news bulletins. 9—From New York, studio, "Anglo-Persians."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (475 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Organ recital. 6:45—Talk and music. 7:30—Sports. 8—Dinner concert. 9—Weather report.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—Program arranged by Ethel Ostlund, pianist. 8—American composers; Edward MacDowell and Charles Wakefield Cadman; C. Charles Hueter. 8:15—"Georgia Boy Melodies." 10:30—Musical program from studio.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:20 p.m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Orchestra. 7—Serenades and dances. 8—Music. 8:30—Sports. 9—Dance music.

WNAC, New York City (525 Meters)

6:20 p.m.—French lessons by V. Harrison-Berlitz. 7:55—Baseball results. 8—Musical program. 11:30—Weather.

WEAF, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner program. 7:30—"Review of the Drama" by Cranston Brenton. 7:45—Madeleine Sheppard and Claude Reess, program of Negro spirituals. 8—Music. 8:30—Wandering Minstrels. 9—Special orchestra. 9:30—Ethel Pearlman and Jacob Schwartzbard. 10—Dances. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Music program.

WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Supper-hour program; board of trade summary; closing live-stock reports. 7:30—Piano. 8—Gardens. 8:29—Musical program. 9—Talk and music.

WKEE, Toledo, Ohio (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—French lessons by V. Harrison-Berlitz. 7:30—"Review of the Drama" by Cranston Brenton. 7:45—Madeleine Sheppard and Claude Reess, program of Negro spirituals. 8—Music. 8:30—Wandering Minstrels. 9—Special orchestra. 9:30—Ethel Pearlman and Jacob Schwartzbard. 10—Dances. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Music program.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (525 Meters)

5:45 p.m.—Dinner concert. Pianist, William G. Ladd. 6:30—Talk and music. 7:30—Organ recital. 8:30—Wandering Minstrels. 9—Special orchestra. 9:30—Ethel Pearlman and Jacob Schwartzbard. 10—Dances. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Music program.

WZN, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Breton Hall dancing. 7:30—Moment music. 8:15—Mary Craig, soprano, and George Gordon, baritone. 8:30—Organ recital. 9:15—Mary Craig. 8:30—Organ and George Gordon. 9:30—Dinner concert. 10:30—Euterpe string trio—Rosana Erv, contralto. 10:30—Jacoba Guerwinch, dance orchestra.

WYAB, New York City (525 Meters)

7:30 p.m.—Studio program. 8—Concert ensemble. Janet Bush-Hecht, mezzo-soprano. 8:30—Talk and music.

WYCA, Webster, Mass. (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk and music.

WYCD, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk and music.

WYCI, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk and music.

WYGD, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk and music.

WYKX, New York City (525 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk and music.

WYLB, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p.m.—Musical program; official central standard time announced.

WYMA, Nashville, Tenn. (225 Meters)

7 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7:45—Bedtime stories. 8—Musical program. 10—Studio program.

WYSB, Atlanta, Ga. (425 Meters)

8 p.m.—Concert. 10:45—Children's program.

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7 p.m.—Feature program. 8:20 to 12—Courtesy programs.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Children's period. 7:30—Scripture reading. 8—News items and musical programs.

KFON, Long Beach, Calif. (222 Meters)

5 p.m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ recital. 8:15—Musical program. 10—Elves' frolic.

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**MR. MCQUHAH
FEATURED AT
SHOW TONIGHT
Henry Lane Mystifies Group
With Radio-Controlled
Train**

Allen McQuhae, famous Irish tenor, who has sang during the past two consecutive weeks as the first concert artist to give a series of radio concerts, will be the feature attraction at the Sixth Annual Boston Radio Exposition in Mechanics Hall tonight.

Henry was walking around with a small box under his arm, his round countenance wreathed in smiles and chuckling like a schoolboy. On a table near by was a toy electric train, a small electric light and a bell. All one had to do was set Henry to make the bell ring and presto! it rang. Express a wish to see the train start or stop and it was done in the twinkling of an eye. Would you like to have the light put out? Out it went.

This remote control was delightful to watch. We only hope it is continued during the show and that the visitors all have a chance of seeing such a jolly host as Mr. Lane perform the tricks for them. This remote control or radio control was accomplished through a wave meter, the instrument Mr. Lane was carrying. Originally the meter had been set on a desk near by, but skeptical fans accused the operators of having concealed wires, so Henry Lane just walked around with no visible means of connection with the booth and removed all doubt among the visitors.

our way through it we found none other than Henry Lane, the genial technical editor of that paper, performing some stunts that make Houdini and Thurston almost amateurs in comparison.

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Annie E. Forrester, Buffalo, N. Y.
Audie Ralston, Toledo, N. Y.
Mrs. E. R. Wright, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Sarah A. Perine, West Newton, Mass.

Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Historic Churches

Historic Churches of the World, by Robert E. Ludy. Boston: The Stratford Company. \$5.

EXTENSIVE and elaborate, enterprising and fascinating, is the subject that this author has worked upon in a new volume on the historic churches of the world. The presence of religious belief in "all four corners" has offered a limitless inspiration in the matter of building appropriate and symbolic houses of worship. Architecture in itself, with all its complicated demands of construction, is an elaborate art in itself. The plastic manner in which it has lent itself to the smallest detail, to the character of the culture and religion of the time and place, is another of the marvels of history.

For in the symbolic building, the church, the best energies of craft and inspiration were directed. The eventual house of worship, as it stood completed, was a powerful organized expression containing within it the impulse of confidence, the fancy and legend, the peculiar philosophy, the emotional quality, all those distinguishing qualities of the particular faith that was its inspiration. Robert Ludy has assembled the masterpieces of architecture from far and wide in a book that is comprehensive and inclusive.

The first is the ancient Egyptian Temple of Edu. "In this far off sanctuary . . . is the innermost chamber with black roof and altar of granite, and the polished granite shrine sacred to the god Horus." And there follows, Solomon's Temple, and then the Golden Pagoda of early Buddhist worship described as "crowned by an umbrella-shaped room lavishly studded with precious stones and about it hung scores of tiny gold and jeweled bells which when lightly swaying in the breeze tinkle a sweet and tender melody." The author turns next to the classical temples with their simple symmetrical plan and then the Roman and Christian Basilica churches. Then he describes the great Mosques of Cordova, Cairo and Damascus.

The medieval cathedrals were "the centers of thought and culture." "Powerful guilds controlled styles and ideals which each generation handed down to the next." The Byzantine St. Marks in Venice is like a jewel with its lavish ornament and delicacy. The height of the Gothic age is to be found manifest in all the countries of Europe, however. In England there is Westminster, Canterbury; in France, Chartres, Notre Dame; in Italy, Milan, to mention only examples from some of the countries.

Then there is the Renaissance with its return to the inspiration of the classical motifs in architecture. St. Peter's in Rome combines the creative efforts of such masters as Michelangelo and Bramante for the architectural plan, with the names of numerous painters and sculptors who contributed to the interior decoration. The author takes pains to include most of the notable examples of this time that will be familiar to the traveled reader and an excellent guide to the new voyager.

The second part of the book is called "New World Churches," includ-

ing American, Canadian and Mexican churches. From the baroque churches of Mexico to the austere edifices of early Colonial worship such as the ones that are seen in New England, there is a broad range of church styles to be discovered in the "new world" where no one expression has yet been manifest to characterize the life here. He gives

stock, and ducking pond for focal points, while around the fringes of the settlement the landscape is shown liberally dotted with tree stocks—a clever bit of symbolic strategy on the director's part and vividly evoking the long wretching of a freehold from the depths of the forest primal.

For the more extended scenes Mr. Seastrom has found some sun-shaded woodland glades of exceeding beauty for his romantic episodes, and here he achieves the same lyric note that he gave to similar passages in his



By Permission of Kennedy & Co., New York
Wrexham Tower, Vale. Etching by Robert Fulton Logan.

a long list of the New England variety. Again the possibility of differences on similar themes is endless.

One ends the book just having begun for the author has ushered the reader with enthusiasm into the vastness of beauty and thought that lies in the making of these buildings. He is appreciative without being sentimental, displaying an intelligent taste for all things that contain beauty and significance regardless of how different they can be from one another. The book is well illustrated.

Art in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

LANDSCAPES executed in the technique of the monotype by Alexis J. Fournier, fill the walls of a room at the Chicago Galleries Association, while they act as a magnet to draw viewers in their direction. Friends of the art of painting regard the successful monotype as a feast out of the ordinary. The paint is heaped on the plate, making a picture, after which, the critical process of printing is the climax. Mr. Fournier, honored by the art collector, these many years, is skilled in creating atmospheric effects to illumine the colorful patterns on his landscapes, true to localities and interesting in picturesque features.

These monotypes, however, exist in a sphere of their own so exquisite are they, the subject material appealing to reminiscences of romantic history, that as they gleam upon the walls the beholder longs to write to farther distances. They were painted recently and revive the glamour of the men of Barbizon of Normandy, and an idyllic section in France where the artist revises in friendships, painted and wrote his book in the prewar days.

Travelers recall memories of peaked roofs of rural hamlets hiding in low places, while the grainfields of their tiny farms stretch on the higher ground. Normandy has many such enchanted villages and the monotype, "Roofs and Grain Fields," presents them to us again. "Cazin's Cottage" views the ocean and the sky of azure reflected in it. "Chateau Gaillard," which Corot loved so well, is from a view that master has chosen to stay a time.

Imagine 35 landscapes, connoting evanescent hours. "The Sylvan Glen," "Sunshine After Rain" and "A Summer Day" are the keys to moods. The color schemes gleam as if set with emeralds, rubies, topaz and sapphire, as the pigment shatters the rays of light into prismatic radiance. They are more than pictures in the ordinary sense. They are works of art from the aesthetic grasp of the sunlit earth to the drawing in pigment recording its splendor, and the final printing that usually destroys the plate, although there are several second prints successful beyond the ordinary.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts' third annual exhibition of Fifty Books of the Year and a showing of Contemporary Commercial Printing is staged at the Newberry Library. Citizens interested in the arts of the book come in greater numbers to these shows. The Chicago publisher is represented in the many which are scattered 'tween the coast to coast. As the devotees of the arts for commerce represented by "The Free Lance Guild" increase, the shows of Contemporary Commercial Printing lift the standards of design and lettering.

Victor Seastrom and "The Scarlet Letter"

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

"The Scarlet Letter," the first of M. G. M. specials for 1926-27, is wholly a car for superstars. In direction, casting, lighting, and photography this film stands out as one of the finest pictures yet made. It presents vigorous and authentic picture of the Puritan days in the Massachusetts colony, when the Pilgrim fathers were fighting with gain determination for their newly established ethical and material commonwealth. Against this background the story of Hester Prynne stands forth with special significance, as powerful a proclamation as has come to the screen in many a year. Once more it appears that a common denominator of self was reached that made for clear-cut, single-track action before the camera.

Aby partnering Miss Gish is the eminent Swedish actor, Lars Hanson, who has made his debut in American films and by his splendid characterization of the Revived Denmarkade achieves instant success. His qualifications are a resonant voice, clear enunciation, feeling for the rhythm of his lines, mastery of the grand polyphonic style and is far more difficult than most of the popular Handel oratorios which form the basis of the average American choral repertoires.

The chorus of 1200 voices sang

"He Who Gets Slapped" and "The Tower of Lies." In handling the various dramatic scenes, both with the leading characters and with the crowds of Puritans which play such an important part in the unfoldment of the story, Mr. Seastrom has worked with a sure touch, giving free rein to each player's individuality yet at the same time holding them well in hand.

Lillian Gish is the Hester Prynne, and she reaches new heights in her acting. Never has she appeared before the camera with such splendid effect as now. Under this Swedish director's persuasive tutoring, she has abandoned the various mannerisms that have clung to her through the years, and she has acquired in the process a new intensity of expression that is surprisingly direct and successful. Miss Gish gains immeasurably in artistic stature through this seemingly simple mode of acting, and the happy results of this new partnership would seem to bear out the testimony of another famous screen star, who, having worked with him on several occasions, declared that exterior tricks and pretenses faded away under the Seastrom surveillance and that a common denominator of self was reached that made for clear-cut, single-track action before the camera.

Ably partnering Miss Gish is the

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The chorus of 1200 voices sang

"King John" at the Old Vic

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

OPENING of the Old Vic's autumn and winter season with Shakespeare's "King John," with Andrew Leigh as producer. The cast:

King John Duncan Yarrow
Prince Edward Kenneth Barnard
Pembroke Iris Roberts
Salisbury Cyrius Hope
Baldur Gerald Bonner
Marchioness of Angiers Samia Ghadie
Philip the Bastard Baloo Holloway
Robert of Gloucester Charles Jarrold
Jack Gurney John Wodehouse
Philip of France Gravelley Edwards
Leopold John Gielgud
Duke of Austria William Monk
Chatillon Roy Newlands
Maud Cedric Hardwicke
Constance Dorothy Massingham
Elmer Gwynne Wyman
Lady Faulconbridge Elizabeth Arden
Miss Edith Evans and Miss Neil Carter have left the Old Vic, but the leading women's roles this year will still be played by actresses of experience, namely, Misses Dorothy Massingham and Grace Allardyce, with Miss Gwynne Wyman in the juvenile leads. Baloo Holloway remains as the leading man, with Neil Porter, Duncan Yarrow, John Garside and Bertram Marsh Dunn among his chief supporters—a strong and capable company, whose powers of Shakespearean declamation were put to a severe test by the opening production, "King John," with its doses or so of resonant and emotional speaking parts.

"King John" never has been a favorite play with managers; partly because there is no outstanding character, and also for the reason that Shakespeare, following closely, yet carelessly, Peele's old chronicle play, "The Troublesome Reign of King John," was at no pains to explain as Peele had done, such incidents as Faustus's hatred of Austria, his wife, and at the betrothal of Blanche to the Dauphin, with the result that the motives and inter-relations of these royal and high-born princes, and adventurers are all too obscurely set forth.

The drama, nevertheless, is so human and dramatic in the clash of its contending interests, so musical in the rolling cadences of its verse, as to hold the audience almost throughout. Inspiring too, after its kind, is the lofty patriotism that sounds through it, though neither the "still inviolate" shores of England nor the free practice of her faith are now threatened by a powerful foe, as they were in 1588, about which time "The Troublesome Reign" was written, with Shakespeare's play following, some seven years later.

The actors came well through their early trials, first having gone to Baloo Holloway, whose Falstaff, played with buoyant ease and assurance, and a quite Elizabethan zest, revealed that actor once more as a commanding Shakespearean interpreter. Mr. Holloway's stage presence and histrionic powers have developed the needful qualities of bigness; his voice is resonant, his diction clear; and he is especially good in incisive and ironical passages, such as the "Commodity" monologue, which was quite admirably delivered. The defects of this fine player are a tendency to lose the rhythm here and there, and, consequently, in long speeches to fall, sometimes, in monotony. The other actors came well through their early trials, first having gone to Baloo Holloway, whose Falstaff, played with buoyant ease and assurance, and a quite Elizabethan zest, revealed that actor once more as a commanding Shakespearean interpreter. Mr. Holloway's stage presence and histrionic powers have developed the needful qualities of bigness; his voice is resonant, his diction clear; and he is especially good in incisive and ironical passages, such as the "Commodity" monologue, which was quite admirably delivered. The defects of this fine player are a tendency to lose the rhythm here and there, and, consequently, in long speeches to fall, sometimes, in monotony.

The title part for which Neil Porter was originally cast, and which Mr. Holloway himself could also have played admirably well—was successfully undertaken by Duncan Yarrow, whose qualifications are a resonant voice, clear enunciation, feeling for the rhythm of his lines, mastery of the grand polyphonic style and is far more difficult than most of the popular Handel oratorios which form the basis of the average American choral repertoires.

The chorus of 1200 voices sang

beautifully. It was well balanced and exceptionally well-trained and it never betrayed that the individual units had been trained separately, so uniform was the phrasing, the breathing and the artistic conception of the work as a whole. Under the direction of James B. Hartzel, the chorus moved as a single unit throughout the performance, and there were many places in which a very high standard of choral singing was reached, notably in the lugubrious opening chorus, in the very difficult and polyphonic "Lord, Bless This House," and in the closing choral numbers of both the first and the second parts. Especially in the triumphant close, the chorus showed its tremendous power and its unusually beautiful tone quality.

The soloists, Emily Stokes Hagar and Emma Zuerl, sopranos; Katherine Noll, contralto; Dr. John B. Becker, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, baritone, were excellent. Mrs. Hagar has been, for some years, one of the soloists of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem at the annual Bach Festival; Miss Noll was the winner last year of the national contest of the Federation of Music Clubs (for vocal solo voice), and Mr. Eddy is rapidly making a name for himself with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company.

The oratorio shows both the strength and the weaknesses of Spohr's music. The work is extremely melodious, both in chorals and solo parts; the orchestration is exceptionally effective, even in these days of ears attuned to modern orchestra combinations; and the part writing and the handling of the chorus are models of classical composition. On the other hand, there is an almost total lack of dramatic feeling, even with an exceptionally dramatic "book"; there is a preponderance of triple rhythm, and as is always the case with Spohr, an intolerable amount of chromatic writing, especially in the middle parts of both chorus and orchestra. Nevertheless, a very large audience received the oratorio with every evidence of enthusiastic approval in spite of its inordinate length; for the conductor made every da capo and repeat throughout.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Soliloquy on the Love of England

I WAS pedaling slowly across the level lands that surround William Morris's village of Kelmscott on the Thames, having just descended to those low and willow-shaded acres after fifty miles of vigorous riding over the downs of Wiltshire. The sun was setting behind the Cotswold Hills but was not yet so low as to have withdrawn from the fields of grain on either side of my road the warm, reddish-golden hue that glories the English wheat at the beginning of August. A breeze was moving over the grain-tops, bending the laden ears and silverying the pollard willows. A wood dove crooned, far off. There was no house in sight, only the level fields of mown grass in midsummer, with a few clumps of beech or elm scattered here and there, and the long line of the downs.

Since noon of that day I had been riding through a country that has been inhabited by men longer than almost any other on the earth, a country older than the pyramids and containing many huge stone monuments that certainly antedate them. I had crossed and recrossed the Wansdyke, that wall of gigantic toil built perhaps by the little round-headed Iberians to withstand the encroaching Celts. I had sat for an hour among the huge monoliths of Avebury, far older than Wansdyke, the very meaning and purpose of which I had left the antiquarians since the time of Aubrey and back. I had gazed at the vast mysterious Mound of Silbury, concerning which the boldest scholars have hardly dared to make a guess, so ancient it is and so enigmatic. For ten miles I had ridden Icknield Street along the brow of the down, one of the world's oldest footpaths, trodden out by the bare feet of men so deeply hidden in the mist of time that we can scarcely give them a name. My day had been spent among these things that were old and forgotten before history began; it had been filled with thoughts of an immemorial past, and also with the boundless quiet of the downs, with a beauty all the more compelling because it was austere. And now at evening I had come down into the more friendly fields of the vale-fields immensely younger in human history than the downs above them and yet very old also on their different scale. People of my kind have strolled here for fifteen hundred years, shaping the land to their own likeness. There was no mystery in what they had done here, no strangeness in their handiwork. Passing in the space of half an hour from the downs to the lowlands from the temples of the stone-man to the villages of the Saxons, I had come back to the things I know and understand.

Whether because of this contrast or for some subtler reason, there came over me as I rode toward Kelmscott tower the unmistakable sense of home. Although I was seeing them for the first time, I knew those pollard willows, those distant clumps of elm and beech, and the long sweep of the downs where purple shadows were gathering in the hollows. The hue of the ripening wheat

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EDUCATIONAL

British System Should Be Studied by Americans, Says Union Dean

Schenectady, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
THE British educational process produces solid results. This is the conviction of Prof. Edward E. Ellery, dean of the faculty of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., after a year in England, Scotland and Ireland studying educational systems.

"There is no call," he said shortly after his arrival, "to rehearse to our college and university colleagues at home what the process is, but it is well for all of us who are responsible for educational products to consider thoughtfully the results obtained by the British system, the methods by which results are achieved, and the effects on British Government and British progress."

As everybody knows, when the English lad goes up to the university he is mature enough in mind to give intensive and intelligent attention to a particular field of study.

It is specialization without narrowness, concentration and breadth combined; possible in Great Britain because the foundations laid in the great preparatory schools of the country are sure, because study in a narrow field can be pursued in a broad way, and because the change in mental need of the students is in Great Britain accompanied by a change in institution and environment. Through the intimate personal supervision of the undergraduates, the chances for securing unmerited credit are so remote as to be impossible. Examinations given at the end of concentrated study cover the entire field of the chosen subject. The result of such training is "independence and power in thinking and accuracy, a firm grip on knowledge, and permanent possession of it. It is educational solidification."

The process which achieves the result is wholesome. The student works hard; he cannot escape hard work if he is to obtain his degree. To fall to secure the degree he has to be a social and intellectual distance. He works steadily, progressively, not nervously, nor spasmodically. A reason for this is his wholesome attention to sports. He comes up to the university prepared for sport as well as for intellectual training of high order. He is expected to give part of his day to sport. Provision is made for sport in his daily schedule. Lectures are not given between

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

WHAT do you think will be the outcome of the church-state controversy in Mexico?

How can the Mexican Government maintain its stand if Mexico is in fact a Roman Catholic country?

Does this contest differ from historical struggles between church and state in England, France, and Spain?

EMPLOYEE participation in control and profit of industry is advocated as one step toward the solution of economic and industrial problems in the United States. Do you think that its development will lead toward a strike-proof nation?

Do you find evidence which would lead you to believe that the trend toward a five-day week is definite and permanent?

If employers and employees share in the control and profit of industry, and if a shorter work week becomes generally effective, would employers and employees be likely to share more and more in their leisure interests?

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the "Study Projects" page. These are designed to stimulate interest in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Playground Experiments

CHICAGO, Ill.—Special Correspondence
THE Baby Playground was an experiment this summer on 10 of the Chicago school playgrounds. The small children have to give way to the older ones. They bring the playgrounds, and in the foreground, we see aside for the sole use of the former, a young lady director was on each of these grounds from 3 o'clock until noon to guide the children under 10 years of age in their play. Older brothers and sisters, even mothers and baby brothers, came to watch and even to join in the play at times.

On these grounds, where there was shade the director with her children would sit under the trees and tell stories. An interesting comment made by one of the directors was, "It is so hard to find new stories that will appeal to them. They read so many books themselves these days, that they know most of the stories we would like to tell."

After the stories the children made their crayon drawings or dramatized what they had heard. Often they fashioned the fairies or mermaids places in their sand pits, giant-bred boys and girls, one of the favorites. One of the great funfests of the modeling trials was the burs of the burdock, which the children brought in from the neighborhood and used in fashioning their play houses and in sculpturing other interesting objects.

Projects have been the centralizing feature of the 60 playgrounds supported by the Board of Education during the summer and also of the other 100 open during the rest of the year. These included league games of ball and other sports as well as more spectacular features.

The folk dance festival was staged by chosen representatives of the different playgrounds on the Municipal Pier in June, each playground competing against the others. The demonstration day picnic was a few weeks later in Washington Park. Here there was competition in the playing of certain playground games. A week later came the doll show,

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recasting of knowledge which the rigid and exhaustive examinations require. The examinations are "intelligence tests" on an exalted plane. The question that is raised here is to be interpreted as a comparison of Great Britain and the United States, either as to people or institutions. This is to be taken only as a statement of facts. We in the United States are ourselves, with our own characteristics, our own attitudes, our own processes, our own institutions. While we are scripturally enjoined from "giving thanks that we are not as other people are," we are not forbidden to recognize that there are other peoples and to give thanks for them. It is of value to know these other peoples, just as we sincerely hope it may be valuable to other peoples to know us."

Dean Ellery was also impressed by the hospitality of the Britishers, speaking of the generous cordiality and delightful courtesy of business men, scientists, scholars, and every one with whom he came into contact.

Drawing Methods in Elementary Schools of Vienna

Vienna, Austria
Special Correspondence

AN EXHIBITION of drawing and decorative work done by children in the elementary schools in Vienna recently proved illuminating. Indeed so much so that a request came from Edinburgh asking that the whole collection might be shown there. The results proved that there also the work was rightly appreciated, for the newspapers published laudatory articles about it and the high moral purposeful thought underlying this teaching. From Edinburgh the collection will go to Glasgow and other places in Scotland, thence to London and some other towns in England; then it will be sent to America. In view of this fact, and the additional one that Frau Heinrich Anna Schanck, one of the founders of the teacher school in Vienna, has been asked to go to America for a time, it seems in place to set down her views.

The boys and girls attending Frau Heinrich Anna Schanck's classes are mostly from the poorest districts. They come firstly perhaps because they are curious, they stay because they find joy in what they do. For although drawing is obligatory, these special classes are voluntary. It is now some five years since they were started. The ages of the children are from 6 to 14. Beginnings are apt to be difficult. The pupils must not be influenced by the teacher, the great thing is to let them find out for themselves what lies next to them, then only can a point for development be found.

At first, therefore, all the children are placed together in one class. Here they are allowed free play, they may watch what their comrades are doing, or they may commence working on their own account. They are not told to do anything, no task is set. In this way interest is aroused, it is fostered by very interest. The children criticize their own performances, also those of their classmates, thus a fine sense of independent thought is induced. This is a point of that organic whole which we term education. They are allowed to attempt all manner of descriptive drawing, as far as their powers permit, and where special talent is shown this is put to practical use.

The eye is trained to exactness, but the hand must be its obedient follower, figures and pictures are torn out instead of being cut out, in this respect some astonishing results have been achieved for by the mere action of thought and fingers, vivid expression has been given to the "sketches."

Some Purpose

There follows what may be called "figure drawing," but all drawing must have some purpose, some use to which it may be put. It is never a thing alone. The children are not told "this they did not for themselves. They are led to understand the importance of different techniques within their comprehension. The line leads to the linocut, the linocut to printing and pulling the print from the cut, the linocut as a means of illustration, and its service for book ornament. The book needs a story, the story needs to be written legibly, the book requires covers, it must be bound within the covers, and so forth. Every material used in the course of its progress from a sheet of blank paper up to the finished work must be understood, its nature,

use and so on. This, too, must come from the taught, they must be helped in the natural unfoldment of their talents. Then only is knowledge theirs, otherwise they have borrowed it from an outside person who has not gained in return that which she has a right to expect. The children learn from one another, it is a process of give and take.

Small Groups

In the second year all children interested in one special subject are placed together in one class, or rather they form small groups within which they are grouped for themselves. They are led to understand the importance of different techniques within their comprehension. The line leads to the linocut, the linocut to printing and pulling the print from the cut, the linocut as a means of illustration, and its service for book ornament. The book needs a story, the story needs to be written legibly, the book requires covers, it must be bound within the covers, and so forth. Every material used in the course of its progress from a sheet of blank paper up to the finished work must be understood, its nature,

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Probable

Probably what the children will consider the nicest feature of this novel school is the lending library, made up of especially selected books for young readers. W. O. Carson, inspector of libraries for Ontario, has charge of this feature, and also has a collection of books for adults. So that the parents too are going to enjoy the visits of this traveling school, that will bring to their isolation the chance to enjoy good reading.

The housekeeping arrangements for the teacher are very complete,



Work of Boy of Ten in Vienna. Original Was in Color.

Schools on Wheels in Ontario

Toronto, Can.
Special Correspondence

TWO railway coaches, completely equipped as traveling schools, were on view at the Canadian National Exhibition here during the second week in September. Crowds of visitors daily inspected these latest developments of the Province's educational system. The Ontario Government is responsible for this enterprise, with the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways. Howard Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, is also the Minister of Education, and his attitude toward education is enlightened and progressive.

These traveling schools will shortly bring education within the reach of children in remote parts of northern Ontario. The Canadian Pacific Railway car will serve a district west of Sudbury to Chapleau, and the Canadian Northern Railway car will be used between Nandair to Palmer.

These districts contain approximately 85 children who have never had any schooling. The survey taken by the Department of Education also revealed that there are between 300 and 400 other children scattered along the 3000 miles of steel who have been denied in this respect. It is the aim of the Ontario Government to give every child the chance of obtaining a good, sound education.

These traveling schools have been very carefully fitted with everything necessary to carry on their educational work. Their equipment is in every respect equal to that of the permanent school. Accommodation is provided for from 10 to 12 children, and no class will be larger than this. There is a school bell to summon the scholars and regulation desks are provided, as well as blackboards.

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The housekeeping arrangements for the teacher are very complete,

and his comfort will be thoroughly provided for. His bedroom is in the rear of the school, and his kitchen contains everything that a housekeeper could desire, from a stove to an ice box.

The cars will visit each settlement in turn, making a stop or from three to six days, and each car will in this way serve six communities. During the visit of the school on wheels the children will spend a large percentage of their time in class. Upon leaving, the teacher will give them sufficient homework to provide them with an unbroken continuance of their studies until the car returns again, which will be in the course of about a month or five weeks. The teachers have been carefully chosen for this work, and each young man has had experience in rural schools, and an intimate knowledge of the North. The age of their pupils will be from 5 to 18 years.

Parent-Teacher Activity

In Los Angeles the parent-teacher associations of 11 adjoining schools have sponsored and financed a parent-teacher community theater. Students of junior and regular high schools and community groups of young people are the players. Since the opening of the theater, last September, 15 plays have been produced, the same performances having been given without much expense. Music has been furnished by junior high and elementary school orchestras, school glee clubs and a whistler.

The movement is for the purpose of bringing before the public the need of the spoken drama for children and of discouraging the exploitation of children on the public platform. The recreation department of the Los Angeles parent teacher associations, under which this unique work has been managed, has also been instrumental in securing the opening of many school grounds as supervised playgrounds on Saturdays and holidays. The number of such playgrounds has increased from 35 to 148.

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EDITORIALS

The United States faces an election in which a new House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate are to be chosen. For a long time past the politicians have supposed to be astutely preparing the issues to be determined in this contest. Whenever a man in Congress made a speech emphasizing some controversial point of governmental policy he was said to be formulating an issue for the campaign. Newspapers have been steadily discussing what issues are to be determined. But now and then somebody arises to remark that so great has become party disintegration that there are no real issues upon which the parties as a whole could divide. There is no one point of governmental policy upon which the Democratic Party is a unit, or the Republican Party is a unit, or upon which either party can confront the other with the statement that in the event of victory that particular issue is going to be settled. This is true of the tariff, which divides the Republican Party into eastern and western factions. It is true of prohibition, which divides the Democratic Party into urban and rural factions. If parties are to be judged by the issues which they are able to maintain harmoniously and without internal dissension, then the political parties of the United States are indeed in a parlous condition.

In Massachusetts the Democratic candidates for Governor and for United States Senator proclaim that prohibition is the vital issue. Their platform condemns it, although the Democrats of neighboring New Hampshire applaud it. The Republican candidates proffer prosperity and the approval of the Coolidge Administration as the matters upon which they desire an expression of public sentiment. In New York both parties in their platforms decry prohibition with varying forms of repudiation, and ask that the voters of the State shall express their views through the medium of a referendum. But the Democrats are anxious to press the prohibition issue, while the Republicans do all they see possible to suppress it, save in so far as they nominated a well-known wet for United States Senator. In the Empire State as in Massachusetts, prosperity and Coolidge are the points upon which the Republican Party bases its claim to further continuance in office. In Illinois the Democrats are eager to fight prohibition. The Republicans have nominated a dry for Senator, but in their platform give cold comfort to the foes of liquor. There, as in New York and in Massachusetts, the results of the election will only remotely indicate public sentiment upon any specific question of national policy. The local issue of corrupt use of money in the primaries dominates there, as in Pennsylvania.

It is unfortunate that in federal elections, especially, it seems impossible to line the parties up on some concrete point of divergence. There never has been an election within the memory of man in which a truly definite verdict was rendered upon any specific point. Even the defeat of Bryan in '96 could not be regarded as an emphatic repudiation of the free silver theory, for its Republican antagonists attacked along many other lines than that of silver. There has never been an out-and-out contest on the tariff question, and Cleveland's success in 1884, though hailed as a tariff victory, was notoriously due to the split in the Republican Party, not growing out of conflicting votes on tariff at all. The fact of the matter is that, politics having become a profession, those who pursue it subordinate everything to the desire for immediate victory. If to straddle or avoid an issue seems to promise more in the way of vote getting, it will never be frankly met. It may be doubted whether the prohibition question, so widely adopted in the United States, could be made a single issue in a national election. Probably never again will there be an opportunity to pass upon it so definitely as when it was recommended to the states by Congress, and ratified by the vote of virtually every state in the Union.

Unquestionably there will be those ready to attribute some ulterior motive to Henry Ford's establishment of a five-day week in his factories. It will be said that the demand for his cars is slackening and that he has adopted this device to reduce production without an actual shut-down. Indeed, figures show that the Ford car is meeting heavy competition in its peculiar field and does not today occupy so large a proportion of that field as it did two years ago.

There are rumors that "Henry has something up his sleeve." Recently figures have been published showing that his free bank deposits exceed \$550,000,000 and that he is adding to them at the rate of a million a day. Heretofore it has been his policy to put money back into his business as fast as it accumulated. Why this change of attitude? asks the business world. And has the shortening of the work-week, which for a time, at any rate, means a decrease of about 15 per cent in the weekly pay roll, any relation to it? In brief, does Mr. Ford foresee a period of stress, and is he reducing expenses and rolling up a campaign fund to meet it?

Nobody but the man most concerned can answer, and probably he won't. On certain subjects he is the most communicative of men, and his two books are of inestimable advantage in influencing rightly those who have to deal with great problems of labor and the organization of industry. But when a future policy is under consideration, he wisely refrains from revealing it to the world.

But even if there be some concealed purpose back of this reduction of the working week to five days the plan itself promises well for labor in future. Mr. Ford says that he believes that the daily product of labor will be so enhanced that workmen will soon be getting the same pay for the five days that they formerly received for six. This has been the result

that has uniformly followed the reduction of the hours of labor in a day, and it is logical to assume that it would attend the reasonable reduction of the number of working days in the week. Tired labor is never efficient labor. This fact has been widely recognized in the United States where the eight-hour day is the rule. Statistics have shown that reduction from a twelve-hour day to a ten-hour day has resulted in an actual increase of production, which was not sacrificed by a further reduction to eight hours.

The outcome of Henry Ford's action will be observed with interest. The feeling is growing that the work of the world can be done in far fewer hours than are now devoted to it. The United States has already proved that highly paid labor is the cheapest labor when measured by the volume of product. Perhaps the next step will be the demonstration of the economy of a working week of five days only.

No legal evasion or circumlocution appears in the Teapot Dome decision of Judge William S.

Kenyon and his associates of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It is refreshing to read in a court decision such an expression of scorn for evil-doers as this: "A trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and

corruption, at times indistinct, runs through the transaction incident to and surrounding the making of this lease." The decision, concurred in by the three judges sitting, reverses and remands that rendered by the District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo., in June, 1925. By it the lower court is instructed to enjoin the Mammoth Oil Company, controlled by Harry F. Sinclair and his associates, from trespassing on the lands the title to which has been in question, and to direct an accounting for all oil and other petroleum products taken therefrom during the tenure of the lease.

In the natural course of events an appeal will be taken by the defendants to the United States Supreme Court. Those who have once embarked upon an undertaking such as that under inquiry seldom yield and concede their defeat until the last possible recourse has been exhausted. Possibly the inducement to seek a reversal in the present case is even greater than any consideration of the loss of possible pecuniary advantage which the defendants sought to gain. The adverse decision is based upon the grounds that the lease was obtained by Mr. Sinclair from Albert B. Fall while the latter was Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Cabinet. While it absolves from blame all other officials of the Government who were, either directly or indirectly, concerned in the transaction, it does not exonerate Mr. Fall. It is the opinion of the court "that Secretary Fall, as to this matter (the release and leasing of naval reserve lands), dominated Secretary Denby, Admiral Robison, and other government officials, and virtually controlled the action of the Navy Department as to the leasing of Teapot Dome, is a conclusion difficult to escape under this record."

No one with any remaining desire to retain that public confidence and respect which resulted in his elevation to positions of trust and which placed him in virtual control of vast resources which he was supposed to hold in trust for all the people of the Nation, will surrender the chance of even a technical vindication by voluntarily abandoning a struggle in which there remains even a remote prospect of victory.

It has been insisted that the actual value of the property in controversy is not as great as the agents of the Government have claimed. But that question is not in issue. The important consideration is that the decision, if it is finally sustained, will put the brand of disapproval upon practices which have resulted disastrously in the past to the interests of the people of the United States.

The orderly disposal of this civil proceeding would seem to strengthen the hands of the Government prosecutors who have undertaken the task of bringing those who have been penalized, and their alleged co-conspirators, to the bar of justice. The score is not settled by the forced surrender of the property which it is held they sought to appropriate unlawfully.

Perhaps many impatient observers and critics of the American method of procedure who become impatient because of what they claim to be the law's delays will find that the processes of justice are never actually inadequate or its methods really tardy or ineffective. Those who set about to circumvent the law, especially if they are the possessors of great wealth or are in positions of trust or authority, proceed with cunning deliberation. Their trial is not easily followed by prosecutors and courts bound by the very technicalities which the suspected offenders have taken care to invoke for their own protection. Often the layman, guided by circumstantial evidence, reaches the right answer much in advance of the courts. In the present case, the court finds this trial plainly marked. This being established, the final action should be easily forecast.

One of the most important subjects for discussion at the forthcoming imperial conference of the self-governing British possessions will be that of preferential tariff legislation, designed to promote trade within the Empire. During the last thirty years, various proposals, ranging all the way from free trade between all areas under the British flag to reciprocal reductions of tariff rates, have occupied the attention of the home and colonial governments. Canada and Australia have led in adopting preferential duties on imports from Great Britain, with the result that the export trade from the motherland has benefited. At the same time the Australian and Canadian peoples have been able to buy many articles at lower prices than would obtain if the full customs tax were levied on British products.

Some objection is reported from Australia to a continuance of the present tariff status, on the alleged ground that the preferential duties practically make a gift to Great Britain of \$40,000,000 annually, representing the difference between the low rates on British goods and the higher taxes imposed upon articles imported from other nations. Australian Premier Bruce has announced his intention to move for a change in the existing British tariff policy, under which duties would be levied on foreign foodstuffs and "agricultural raw materials," and that in conjunction with such duties there should be preferential rates for Empire products. Whether British public sentiment will incline toward what would appear as likely to increase the cost of imported food is doubtful, since any addition to the price of foodstuffs must necessarily fall upon the many millions of industrial workers, who complain now that present wage scales afford them only a bare living.

There have also been protests from some Canadian manufacturers against the tariff preference, as they claim that their industries cannot compete with the cheaper goods produced in Great Britain. Much was made of this contention in the recent Canadian election campaign, but the success at the polls of what may fairly be termed the moderate-tariff party will probably prevent any attempt to increase the tariff rates on British goods.

The ideal condition of free exchange of products of the Empire within its boundaries is doubtless a counsel of perfection that is not now practicable, but it is the goal toward which many of the statesmen of the dominions believe that events are steadily moving, despite the temporary revival of trade-restriction policies that were among the aftermath of the World War.

The Rocky Mountain News, published in Denver, Colo., recently featured an editorial under the caption, "Son of Adam." It told of a young man of Peoria, Ill., who not long since was responsible for wide publicity being given to statements claiming that "the coed has democratic education," and who made charges that drinking and immorality were rife among his former fellow students. This paper deplored such charges, asking upon what ground this young man assumed capacity to compare college conditions today with those of an earlier generation, and adding:

Certainly, whatever his knowledge of things as they exist, he can have no first-hand acquaintance with things as they were. If he were relying upon the traditions of his elders, upon what they have seen fit to tell him of their own experiences in the days before the coed appeared on the campus, it is just possible he has given an expurgated account.

It appears further that when asked for proof of the correctness of his statements—his charges having been challenged when they found their way to the first page of certain metropolitan dailies—this young man expressed surprise, and is quoted as saying that his assertions "need no proof." And thus, it appears, he would have the matter stand.

That the charges are untrue cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a certain class of thought in America today which is trying to make it appear not only that prohibition is not a success, but also that it is producing all sorts of abuses far beyond anything that was known a decade or so ago. That is the propaganda behind all such charges as those to which reference is made in the editorial in question. Of course, there are isolated instances of moral laxity in the schools and universities of America. But so there are, unfortunately, among any group of individuals reaching into the thousands. But that there is any greater laxity there than elsewhere is an unfounded misstatement. And the attempt to place the responsibility for such alleged immorality upon the shoulders of the women members of the student bodies is a gross injustice.

It is only necessary to get in touch with the average member of the student body of any of the great educational institutions of America to appreciate fully that there has been no lowering of standard below what it was in the first decade of the twentieth century and before that.

The article before quoted sums up the situation thus:

That there is no wrongdoing in our big institutions of learning; that, among thousands of students, they harbor none who are lacking in moral restraint, is, of course, absurd to suppose. But, short of proof which Mr. Deems unnecessary, we find it wholly unbelievable that wrongdoing is the rule and decency the exception.

Editorial Notes

Common opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, America, it appears, is not really a cheese-eating country! And this despite the fact that more cheese is finding its way yearly in that country to the general consumer. In 1918, for instance, Americans were eating little more than three and one-half pounds of cheese annually per capita, where in 1925 the average had been raised to four and one-half pounds. But the latest available figures from various European countries show that England three or four years ago was eating nine and one-half pounds, Denmark thirteen pounds and France fourteen pounds, while in Holland the consumption was still greater. And still more, Switzerland, in spite of the quantity of cheese she exports, keeps enough at home to supply an average of twenty-three pounds a year for each of her citizens. It almost looks as if America wasn't in the running at all.

It must have been an impressive ceremony which those present will long remember, when a service was held not long since at Cape Helles, memorable during the war, by 274 British pilgrims, assisted by 150 bluejackets and marines from a British destroyer. "Ten thousand times ten thousand" was the opening hymn, and the service ended with the "Last Post," one minute silence, "Reveille," and "God Save the King." The sight of the cliffs surrounded by the war memorials are said to have recalled memories of the bitter fighting of 1915, for the beaches are still strewn with war litter, and the hulls of a sunken battleship and a liner still project above water. It is not hoping too much, however, that those memories will soon be so completely healed that they will in very deed be nothing but a shadow of the past.

A curious, but thoroughly understandable description by the well-known London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. He says that while he was walking from the rain under Ludgate Hill Bridge he hobbled up and asked for a penny or two not unusual, but on the correspondent inquired

"Ask the Librarian"

THE popular and conventional opinion regarding a reference librarian is that she is always hunting up the abstruse, the complex, the obscure, or the extremely erudite. In her efforts to satisfy a varied clientele, she is credited with traveling far and wide in the realm of learning.

The hour she is delving into Egyptology for a professor, the next she must hunt up the "Message to Garcia" for a soldier. She may be asked to define mumpsimus for a journalist, and five minutes later be asked to locate "Yap" for a high school boy. One might infer from all this that a librarian's work is altogether serious; but, on the contrary, it often leads her into the realm of the humorous.

I have had my share of lighter questions, and have managed to keep my countenance as a general rule, but I must confess that I lost my poise when a man walked up to my desk one day and asked me "How many feathers are there on a hen?" In fact, I did laugh outright. I thought he must be joking! But no, he did actually want to know how many feathers are on a barnyard biddie!

When I relayed the inquiry to my co-workers, the dignity of the institution went to the winds. Those questioned laughed, they scoffed, they ridiculed! Was I really going to put in my time trying to find the answer to such a question? Did I expect to find an answer? Well, the question had been asked: How many feathers on a hen, forsyth? On the basis that there must be an answer somewhere, and in spite of the jeers of my mates, I started on the search.

I consulted poultry journals, and agricultural encyclopedias, and barnyard statistics, and government documents. The last-named source caused my hopes to run high, for the Government has counted hummingbirds' tongues, and the number of ants a robin eats per month, and how many miles of "underground" a mole needs to circulate in, and how many pounds of cotton a boll weevil can consume; but alas; it did not appear to have counted the number of feathers on a hen!

I dug and I delved, I questioned and I queried, and finally decided that the library, with all its vast store of knowledge, useful and otherwise, was unable to give me the answer to this question. My courage, like that of Bob Acres, was oozing out at my finger ends. O dear me! Has anybody ever counted the feathers on a hen? Won't somebody please count the feathers on a hen? The man who was the cause of all this called frequently, and showed no signs of losing interest in the subject! It became evident that somebody must count the feathers on a hen!

An idea came to me. I have a friend who has a goodly showing of Plymouth Rocks. The friend also has a son—a boy with ambitions—and I offered him a dollar if he would count the feathers on the next hen his mother dressed for the family table. His mother remarked that the boy would earn his dollar! Nothing daunted, he agreed to the bargain.

A promise is one thing, however, and performance another. When he attempted his mathematical effort, his troubles began. Mother refused to allow him to count feathers within the orderly precincts of the house. Experience had taught her that feathers are quite调皮 and penetrating and penetrating as the odor of cabbage—even more so,

for the latter can be dissipated by a rightly directed draft; but feathers have a way of lingering in the atmosphere, of clinging to the environment, as it were, that is not conducive to peace and comfort! So the boy was driven forth to the rear garden.

Twas a nice breezy place—ideal for counting feathers if one were agile, Argus-eyed, had as many arms and legs as a centipede and likewise its speed; for, like the waters of Lodore, those feathers were—

Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Eddying and whisking,
Sporting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around.

They were wafted east, they were blown west, they took a fly south. Their chief aim seemed to be to express their joy unconfin'd. It was evident they had no intention of being counted. The boy—bless him!—threw up his hands in anguish and disgust! Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the neighbors kept their windows shut for several days!

The situation looked hopeless, the man was insistent, and I began to have qualms that I might actually have to count the feathers on some hen myself! However, at the darkest moment, to my joy a little advertising pamphlet came to me, a pamphlet published by a big stockyard, which gave the desired information: 8000 feathers on the average hen, or 5 per cent of the hen's weight! Eureka! Excelsior!

Now why on earth should anybody want to know how many feathers on a hen! I ventured to ask my man. Verily, he made me feel my ignorance! Why, if a man buys hens "on the hoof" and in carload lots, is it interesting to know what percentage is feathers and what part flesh. If one is dealing in hens by the dozen, a few feathers more or less mean little; but if you are dealing in hens by the thousand, the feathers are quite an item, and in quantities have a value and a trade all their own! In fact, he built up quite a romance in feathers, likewise quite a fortune as he talked!

After he departed, my thought reverted to the counting of those feathers. It said, "8000 feathers on the average hen." Average! How many hens took part in the count? Think of counting 8000 feathers on perhaps 8000 hens! What an appalling task! Did they use an adding machine or a tally register? Did it take two hours or two days? And was the counter dressed in rubber, with a "gas mask," and in an hermetically sealed room? Of course, these are mere details, but if feathers are really important enough to be counted by a million-dollar concern, the details cannot be laughed at! In fact, "trifles light as air" and scarce worth the flip of an eyelash to one person, may be meat and drink for another.

Well, "All's well that ends well," and this experience might be said, to add another feather to the librarian's cap. Furthermore, I shall not be surprised nor disturbed if someone walks in one of these days and asks me how many bristles there are on a pig!

G. L. M.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

AN INTERESTING point has arisen here in connection with a taxicab driver who was summoned to a court for using a licensed hackney carriage—his own taxicab—for an unlawful purpose, to wit, taking his wife out for a drive in the parks. The driver protested, but the law was adamant. "That vehicle" it said, "is not a motorcar. It is a hackney carriage. If your wife uses it, she must pay the legal fare; and if she doesn't, you will be fined." Whereupon the driver answered triumphantly: "She did pay," and the magistrate dismissed the case. And now Londoners are asking this conundrum: If a taxicab driver makes his wife a present of ten shillings and gets it back from her for the hire of his car, which of them has actually paid for the gasoline?

London's five big banks are to have a competitor in a new venture which opens in Lombard Street next month under the name of The Anglo-International Bank. It is the result of fusion between the Anglo-Austrian Bank and the British Trade Corporation, concerns with distinguished records in the financing of industry in postwar Europe. The bank starts with £2,000,000 share capital, of which £600,000 is new, the last-named amount in £1 shares having been underwritten at the substantial premium of £400,000, which is to be carried to reserve.

Prison reformers held in grateful remembrance recently the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Howard, philanthropist and meteorologist, who accomplished so much in the amelioration of the condition of English prisoners more than a century and a half ago. Howard in 1773 became high sheriff of Bedford, and, possessed of great inquisitiveness as well as benevolence, he not only attended court trials, but inspected the goals, and found the latter shockingly defective. The keepers and their assistants depended for their livelihood upon fees from prisoners. Thus many impoverished persons acquitted by juries, others who had not been indicted for any crime and still others detained for months although their prosecutors failed to appear, were deprived of their liberty because they could not pay the fees demanded by the gaolers. Howard, after a public crusade, changed this system, and in 1774 received the thanks of the House of Commons for his "humanity and zeal" in exposing abuses. Few important prisons in Europe escaped his vigilant eye, and in books he published he gave England and other countries the benefit of his researches into more humane treatment of prison inmates by useful labor, profit sharing, education and separate and better ventilated cells. Howard's career as a pioneer reformer covered a period of only sixteen years, but in that time he did much to improve the prisons, not only of the British Isles but of Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Russia.

Hyde Park is at last free from racing tipsters, and citizens who now go there may listen to the "silver-tongued" or otherwise equipped orators who air their views in the park, without being assaulted with "exclusive and infallible" information as to winners in coming horse races. Some time ago a tipster discovered that there was no police rule barring him from the park. He secured a rostrum and competed with the Socialists, anti-Socialists, prohibitionists and anti-drys, gospel teachers and free-thinkers, for a share of the attention of the crowd. Other tipsters followed suit, and the nuisance at last became so intolerable that the police took action and banned them.

A barter Fair, the most famous horse fair in the world and one of the largest, oldest and jolliest of English fairs, has just been held. To see this fair is to see the enactment of a chapter from a Wessex novel, and a

